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The Bombay Chronicle

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Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

VOL. XIX NO. 235 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED TO-DAY.

General Election On 27th Inst.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. MacDonald announced that Parliament would be prorogued on 7th October and the King had consented to the dissolution. He added that the date of disssolution would depeid on how they could get business through and he hoped that it would be 7th October; if so the polling day would be 27th October.—Reuter.

EARLIER

PREMIER SEES KING.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Prime Minister visited the King at Buckingham Palace at quarter past nine this morning in order to tender advice for dissolution of Parliament.—Reuter.

Lathi Charge On Congress Volunteers

MADRAS. Oct. 6.

The "Hindu's" Madura correspondent wires that a posse of reserve police made a lathi charge on Congress volunteers picketing toddy shops at Semmatipuram and Puttutope last night as a result of which 15 volunteers have sustained injuries. The news has been communicated to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who wires that he has challenged Government for an euquiry by the District Board President as arbitrator.—A. P.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY.

Working Committee Meets.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Nationalist Muslim Party was held at Dr. Ansari's residence to-day to consider the situation with regard to communal question as revealed by the latest cables about proceedings of the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference. The following members attended the meeting:—

Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Moulvi Kifayatullah, Kutuddin Abdulwali, Dr. Alam, Khaliq Ul Zaman, Messrs. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, A. M. Khwaja, Sherwani and Malik Lalkhan.

The following resolution was adopted.—"In pursuance of the policy of the Nationalist Muslim Party of sparing no effort to bring about inter-communal settlement and in view of the fact that the Working Committee is not in possession of complete information regarding negotiations and that position changes from day to day, the Committee invests the President, Dr. Ansari with fu'l powers of negotiations and authorises him when it is not possible to convene a meeting to take such action as he thinks necessary."

The meeting resolved to communicate this resolution to Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Ali Imam. —A.P.

PORT OKHA NEWS.

The Port Officer, Okha Port wires to-day:—

The S.S. "Lilbenfels" (Line: Hansa; Agents: Messrs. Pestonji Bhicaji) arrived Port Okha on 2nd inst. with 674 tons of cargo and left on 4th instant for Jamnagar with bottom cargo.—A.P.

PESHAWAR NOTES.

PESHAWAR, October 6.

Mr. Fraser, Judicial Commissioner, to-day administered the oath of allegiance to Col. Griffith, the new Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province.—A.P.

"OUR MISSING ITEM COMPETITION"

STARTED LAST SUNDAY

Don't fail to get your "Sunday Chroncle" regularly. Big Prizes.

Communal Talks Fructify.

:o:

GANDHIJI'S PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT TO PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

LONDON. Oct. 6.

For the first time in the course of negotiations between Gandhiji and Muslim delegations, the conversation which occurred late last night was distinctly hopeful. It is understood that Gandhiji provisionally agreed to the principle of Separate Electorate and Muslim majority in the Punjab and Bengal with weightage in minority provinces. Immediately, new constitution comes into operation referendum will be taken on the question of Joint Electorate.

Gandhiji however is reported to have asked Muslims for full acceptance of Congress demands. It is reported that Muslims will review the whole position at an emergency meeting of delegations this afternoon.

Gandhiji is also carrying on conversations with Sikh delegates.—Reuter.

(For Earlier News See Page 12)

Gandhiji's Race Against Time.

ANXIOUS SEARCH FOR COMMUNAL UNITY.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Deep mystery centres round the formula which Gandhiji is said to have evolved out satisfying the Congress resolution as well as the Muslims. Though he met the Hindus and Sikhs in the morning in connection with the formula nobody outside these delegates know the nature of the formula nor was it referred to in the unofficial Conference which met in the afternoon.

Dreary and dilatory discussions were carried on without reaching any satisfactory results and Gandhiji finally told the members that he wanted further time to consult the Muslims as well as the Sikhs privately and therefore the Conference had to adjourn until to-morrow afternoon.

NO TIME FOR INTERVIEW.

When certain American journalist called on Gandhiji this moring for an interview Gandhiji pleaded inability for want of time and said: "Every minute is precious to me and I must solve the communal problem before Thursday morning."

With only forty hours in hand during which settlement must be arrived at, Gandhiji is becoming more and more concerned with the problem and is sacrificing all his other engagements for the sake of a final settlement. This morning he did not pay his usual visit to his residence at Knightsbridge, thus over-looking his own correspondence in order to meet the Hindus and Sikhs.

HASTENING TO SEE MUSLIMS.

Gandhiji hastened early this morning to have private conversations with the Muslim delegates. During his talks with the Muslims he did not allow any Hindu except Mrs. Naidu to be present with him. It is understood that the formula as drafted by Gandhiji is acceptable to the Muslims and Mahatmaji is confident that he would persuade the Hindus and the Sikhs to accept it.

IN CASE OF FAILURE OF SETTLEMENT

Mahatma To Inform "Mac" Accordingly?

LONDON, Oct. 5.

During the discussion in the informal Conference great importance was laid to the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question as the real crux of the minority problem. The impression was created that if the Hindu-Muslim question was settled the claims of other minorities would be automatically adjusted.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have stated that if no settlement was reached before Thursday he would inform Mr. MacDonald that he had failed. It was pointed out, however, that "diplomatic" relations could continue and during the discussions Mr. Jinnah stated that the real problem was not so much of joint or separate electorates as the question of the Muslim majority in the Punjab and Bengal.

The Conference rose at 6-30 p.m. and meets again to-morrow. —Reuter.

RITZ HOTEL TALKS WITH MAHATMAJI

Gandhiji Puts Himself in Communication With Ansari

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Muslim delegation met at Aga Khan's room at Ritz Hotel this morning to consider the tentative proposals made by Mahatma Gandhi. These, it is understood, include demands embodied in the Congress resolution which forms Mahatma Gandhi's mandate.

MUSLIMS AND INDEPENDENCE.

As regards the demand for complete independence the Muslim view is almost identical with that held by the Indian Liberals.

MUSLIMS FOR DOMINION STATUS.

It seems that the demand for complete independence does not find favour in Muslim delegation circles, which, however, are prepared to support full dominion status. As regards the question of complete control of defence and finance the Muslim delegates will support Mahatma Gandhi's demand as far as control of the army policy is concerned but not for control of the army administration but they support him fully in control of finance.

GANDHIJI & OTHER MINORITIES

The Muslim delegation unanimously decided to support other minorities claims for special representation and before committing themselves finally to any formula they will ask Mahatma Gandhi to obtain support of other minorities for his proposals. It has transpired that at to-day's meeting as far as the Muslim demands are concerned Gandhiji will prefer to have the question of separate or joint electorates decided by immediate referendum.

GANDHIJI IN COMMUNICATION WITH ANSARI.

Gandhiji is likely to put himself in immediate cable communication with Dr. Ansari in order to ascertain his views particularly on the question of referendum to which it is believed Dr. Ansari is opposed. —Reuter.

PRINCES BOOK THEIR PASSAGE BACK

Impatient Of Interminable Discussion.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Before the informal conference of the Indian leaders to settle the communal issue was once again adjourned yesterday, it deliberated for nearly 4 hours without arriving at any satisfactory compromise.

As a matter of fact, not one of the members had a cheerful appearance, as they came out of the St. James' Palace, and Mahatma Gandhi's face particularly betrayed an unusually unhappy feeling.

Earlier in the Committee, the Aga Khan threw a fresh bombshell by suggesting that informal discussion should deal with the subject of communal representation Province by Province. The Hindu members looked upon this suggestion with grave distrust. Though apparently harmless, it was, in reality, mischievous.

The Aga Khan wanted a settlement of all the Provinces except the Punjab and Bengal first. Of course, he did not get any support and dropped his proposal.

Britain Thinks She Can Trifle With Indian National Demand

KNIGHTS OF ROUND TABLE GET RESTIVE

CONSPIRACY TO PAMPER THE REACTIONARIES.

"The British Ministers think they can afford to trifle with India and therefore, can play ducks and drakes with us."

This blunt statement by an Indian R. T. C. delegate to our London Staff Correspondent typifies the spirit of growing discontent that is spreading amongst the Indian leaders there.

The British Ministers, aided and guided by the die-hard element, have shelved the fundamental question of grant of more political power to India by allowing minor issues like the minority question to loom large on the horizon.

No opportunity is lost to pamper to the reactionary element amongst Indian delegation and thus create more trouble in the way of Mahatma achieving the solution of the communal problem. Sir John Simon's broadcast, it is freely admitted, was inspired by Cabinet to further this end.

The latest to add to the obstacles in the way of early termination of the Conference is the decision of the Cabinet to go to the country. As originally understood the elections ought not to have come in the way of the Conference but now it is a fact that the Conference will recede into background for sometime.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Indian leaders find themselves in a most difficult position. They are disappointed over the whole atmosphere prevailing here.

SHELVING THE MAIN ISSUE.

On the one hand, the British Government has shelved the fundamental question regarding responsibility in the Centre by putting the cart before the horse of other details allowing smaller minorities to grow more and more suspicious about their own interests in the prospective Federal constitution.

PUTTING OFF THE CONFERENCE

On the other hand, the British Government has announced to-day to go to the country without letting the Indian delegates know as to where they stand in the matter of the Indian issue. Though some of them felt last week that the Government will not allow General Election to affect the Conference proceedings, now they unhesitatingly say that Government will deliberately put off the Conference.

TRIFLING WITH INDIA.

One of the delegates told me, "They seem to think they can trifle with India and therefore must play ducks and drakes with us."

Growing discontent is expressed by the Indian delegates for Britain's indifference to the Indian issue. There is a definite feeling of resentment amongst the Indian delegates over Sir John Simon's broadcast speech last week. It is common talk amongst them that the speech was inspired by the Cabinet in order to create further troubles amongst the minorities.

FEDERAL FINANCE

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Federal Finance Sub-Committee which resumed this morning will shortly conclude its labours. As a result of its previous sittings the proposals formulated by Sir Sultan Ahmad have been definitely accepted by the British Indian delegation. The proposals cover a wide ground of federal finance. The most important among them are:

(1) Customs duties and excises on articles on which customs duties are levied, with certain exceptions, will be federal exceptions being excises on articles which are taxed for social purposes as for example alcohol and perhaps tobacco,

INCOME TAX AND FEDERAL GOVT.

(2) personal income-tax and super-tax will go to provinces while corporation tax will go to Federal Government;

(3) administration of Federal communications such as railways and posts and telegraphs will be completely federal but profits of these departments will not be credited to general revenues but will be taken in reduction of capital charges against them,

ABOLITION OF STATES' TRIBUTES.

(4) tributes payable of certain States will be abolished and claims of certain States for compensation for territories ceded by them in lieu of cash payment will be investigated by impartial tribunal after Federal Constitution has started working.

The proposals have been carefully examined by the States' delegation and Sir Akbar Hydari on their behalf made a statement at Federal Finance Committee meeting this morning.

STATES' DELEGATION VIEWS.

Sir Akbar Hydari dealt with four main heads namely:—

(1) Internal customs
(2) Pre-Federation Debt
(3) Commercial Stamps, and
(4) State contributions and territorial cessions. Sir A. Hydari stressed that the right of levying internal customs must be retained by the States, who should be given the fullest discretion to retain, modify or abolish the same in accordance with circumstances of the States. He agreed that pre-federation debt should be made federal provided the examination proved that service thereof was covered by receipts from productive British Indian assets to be transferred to the Federal Government. Any balance should be first charge on receipts from the British Indian income-tax or similar direct tax on British India. Commercial stamps should be federal for policy and legislation but their administration and revenue therefrom should be left to federating units. Regarding State contributions and territorial cessions Sir A. Hydari advocated the cessation of all cash payments by the States and that the question of adjustment of States contributions through territorial cessions should be similarly and simultaneously dealt with in respect of States so desiring.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

FEDERAL BUDGET.

Sir A. Hydari said that the States were of opinion that Federal budget should be restricted having regard to the subjects which would be declared federal. There should, therefore, be ordinarily no resort to taxes beyond those with which Federation was endowed at the inception but with a view to allowing for elasticity of Federal resources they were willing that certain indirect taxes and federal monopolies (to be created) might be specified to meet emergency.

Unofficial Conference.

GANDHIJI PROMISES TO GIVE DEFINITE NEWS TO-DAY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Unofficial Conference was resumed at 2-30 p.m., Mahatma Gandhi presiding. It is stated that at the outset he had no definite report to present regarding the progress of his conversations with the Muslims but he hoped to give definite news to-morrow afternoon.

In the course of the ensuing general discussion Mr. Sastri made a personal appeal to Gandhiji to grapple with the realities and not to miss the golden opportunity presented to Indians for lasting and beneficial achievement.

Col. Gidney urged Gandhiji to consider the claims of lesser minorities and not to ignore them completely.

GANDHIJI REPLIES.

Mahatma Gandhi replied that the best course would be for lesser minorities to arrive at agreed formula and he would cable his principals in India as at present his hands were tied by the Congress mandate.

Raja Narendranath said that no special kind of electorate ought to be forced on any minority against its own wishes.

The Conference adjourned at 4-15 p.m. and again meets at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

It is understood that Gandhiji, meanwhile, again meets the Muslims?

Pity The Poor "Mac"

:o:

CHURCHILL GOES AT "SOCIALIST" PREMIER FOR "HIS FOREIGN DOCTORINES."

JOHN BULL ORDERED TO SLAY DRAGON OF SOCIALISM

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Mr. Churchill caustically attacks British Socialists in the "Daily Mail" on their rejoicings over Mr. MacDonald's visit to Mr. Lloyd George. He says:

"The supreme object at the General elections should be to give a shattering defeat to the Socialist Party because nothing else will sustain the pound sterling or revive business production, or command discipline and tranquility at Home and in India so much as the decision of a public chastisement at the hands of the electors of that evil and misguided movement and of these false and foreign doctrines of Socialism which have wrought us so much harm."

"TARGET OF SOCIALIST SPITE."

Mr. Churchill continues:

"Our vital sea power, our rule in India, the credit of our city, the efficiency of our industries and the good-will between class and class which has distinguished our island life—all have been targets of Socialist spite and envy. As Socialism has grown in power, so glory of Britain has declined. The whole world is waiting to see whether reserves of British grit and character will assert themselves triumphantly once again."

(For Earlier News See Page 12)

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Make a provision for your family or get Rs. 1,00z free, when you reach a good old age. How?—Through the "Sunday Chronicle" competition.

MEERUT PRISONERS IN SHATTERED HEALTH

But Bail Applications Still Pending.

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, Oct. 4.

Mr. Kasle is getting worse, and his condition is reported to be serious. His bail application is still pending in the court of the trying Sessions Judge.

Mr. Kedar Nath Sagal who has been released recently on bail is still suffering from an acute attack of piles. He is taking patent medicines but no marked improvement is as yet noticeable.

Joglekar On S. I. R. Strike Of 1928.

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, Oct. 1.

Mr. Joglekar remarked that "the prosecution case is that among other things he did communistic work among the Railway workers." In his defence Joglekar said whatever they did was in the interest of the working class and thus be justified the things said and done." To-day he explained the struggle of the South India Railway workers.

"Prior to the S. I. R. strike a federation of the District Union existed which as the subsequent struggle proved was bad form of organisation. There could be no uniformity of policy and action. The local Unions were controlled by the trade-union bureaucrats. They, became a serious danger for what was wanted was a centralised conscious working class leadership."

S.I.R. WORKERS' FIGHT.

"In March 1928 the Agent finally passed orders to retrench 3171 workers. To add insult to injury the workers were asked to resign "voluntarily." The general condition of the workers were also very bad. Workers were getting as low as Rs. 5 a month. A hurricane propaganda was started against this and the workers in mass meetings resolved to go on general strike to redress their grievances. Labour leaders like Shiv Rao requested the Agent to extend time limit so that they could pursuade the workers to resign in the meantime and this was their way of "serving" workers' interests."

TEN DAYS STRIKE.

"On the 20th July 1928 the strike of the S. I. R. workers was declared and it lasted for only 10 days but in full vigour. The whole traffic was completely dislocated. Repression enraged the workers. The workers retaliated and made the running of the trains impossible on the lines."

LABOUR LEADERS.

"Supported by the "reformist" the Government took stern measures to crush the strike. A number of workers and workers' leaders were convicted for terms varying from 6 months to 10 years.

"This strike has important place in the history of the labour movement in India. "The workers gave a wonderful demonstration of their potential strength! The ten days that it lasted were the ten days "that shook the South."

"Criticism is levelled against us that we advocated a general strike on all railways as early as 1927 before exhausting all possibilities of settlement by negotiations. But the experience of B. N. R., S. I. R. and E. I. R. has completely exposed this charge. There can be settlement only if the workers accept the principle of retrenchment and their wretched condition of life. To avoid the calamity of surrender the only course is to present a united opposition and therefore we advocated a general strike of all the railways."

Mr. Joglekar is to continue his statement.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER with good knowledge of oil milling to work as Assistant to Superintendent in a large Oil Mill. Apply to Box No. 1192, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3739

WANTED—A L.M. & S. or M.B. B.S. or L.C.P. & S. for a Dispensary in Abdasa, Cutch. A Cutchi or Gujrati having practical experience preferred. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 1191, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A 5970

WANTED—A fully trained B. P. N. A. to act as Head Nurse in the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay. Those with experience should apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.
A 3737

WANTED—A RAIL MOTOR COACH DRIVER for a Narrow Rail Motor Coach in a Railway. Apply EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate.
A R5972

DON'T LOSE THE UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY when the Royal Service Agency assists you in securing suitable appointments on moderate terms. Apply immediately at 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
R5968

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Editor of an English-Hindi weekly published from the capital town of a premier Indian State. Previous experience of English and Hindi Journalism essential. Starting salary between Rs. 300 and 400, according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3736

WANTED—SALESMEN, SALES LADY, MANAGER, Selling Perfumery goods, Hair Oil and Scent for outdoor and Bombay. Pay 30 to 100 security cash 70 to 200. Apply by letter to the B. L. & CO., 331A, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
A R5966

WANTED—URGENTLY experienced Sound Recording Man or Cameraman who thoroughly understands the working of Tanar-Light Sound Recorder for Rangoon. State experience and salary required. Apply, Post Box No. 885, Rangoon.
A R 5957

WANTED—GRADUATE PRIVATE SECRETARY, good knowledge of English, Hindi and Private correspondence; of respectable family, experienced, social, of good behaviour; having travelling experience with respectable people. Apply with pay to Rai Bahadur SETH MANIKCHAND B. SETHI, Binod Mills, Ujjain.
A 3725

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced GRADUATE TUTOR and GUARDIAN, who can teach privately English, Mathematics, Hindi and History up to Matriculation. Better sportsman. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary to Rai BAHADUR SETH MANIKCHAND B. SETHI, Binod Bhavan, Ujjain, C.I.
A 3727

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HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY FORMULAS, real money savers, marvellous results. For particulars send anna stamp. SHILPIYONI, Matunga, Bombay.
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C R30C

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MATHERAN—Wanted BUNGALOW at MATHERAN one month from 15th October. Apply with full particulars as regards accommodation, rent, Electric Light etc., to HARIDAS GOPALDAS, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Bombay, or Phone 20418.

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P R 5870

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P R5973

CONSULT to save yourselves from cheating before purchasing or selling jewellery; we possess certificates of Court Officials Merchants, Lawyers. Post Box 276, Telephone 86162.
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L R5964

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NOTICE.

An unknown person (who is said to style himself as Amola), holds himself as a representative of our firm and thereby is securing orders and advances. On behalf of our firm. The person in question Mr. Amola has never been our representative either now or in the past. The public is, therefore, hereby informed through this notice that the firm will not be responsible for loss of any nature sustained by dealing with the person in question.

OVERLAND SPORTS CO.
Sialkot City.
R5964

Public Notices

THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 14th October to WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1931, both days inclusive.
3735

NOTICE.

ROLLS-ROYCE LTD., beg to announce that as from 1st October 1931, the sale of Roll-Royce cars in India, and the repairing and servicing of Rolls-Royce cars in India (with the exception of the Calcutta Depot) will be in the hands of Messrs. ALLIED MOTORS, LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay No. 6 and of Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

All debts owing to Rolls-Royce, Ltd., as at 1st October, 1931, are also taken over by Allied Motors, Ltd., and therefore any remittances that are made to Rolls-Royce, Ltd., in payment of their past account will be received and acknowledged by Allied Motors Ltd.
3734

NOTICE.

Re: The MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD. (In Liquidation).

Re: Sale of the Bomanjee Petit Mills.

The time for sending in offers for the purchase of the Bomanjee Petit Mills at Mahaluxmi has been extended by the undersigned upto THURSDAY, 15th October, 1931.

Offers must be addressed to the undersigned at his Office, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, and must be endorsed "Offer for the Bomanjee Petit Mills." The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to his attorneys Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort.

Dated the 28th Sept., 1931.

H.H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
3698.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1627 of 1931.

TWENTSCHE OVERSEAS TRADING CO., LTD., a Company incorporated in Holland and having its Head Office at Enschede in Holland and a place of business at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) SUKHDIAL AMIRCHAND a firm, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) LALA AMIRCHAND, of Haripur, North West Frontier Provinces, (3) LALA LADHARSHAH also of Haripur, North West Frontier Provinces and (4) BHAGAT HUKUMCHAND also of Haripur at present residing at Srinagar in Kashmir. ..... Defendants.

To,
Messrs. SUKHDIAL AMIRCHAND.
The 1st Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been postponed from the 7th day of October, 1931 to the 4th day of November, 1931.

Dated this 6th day of Oct., 1931.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed.
3732

IN THE COURT OF THE DT. MUNSIFF OF TIRUPATUR.

O. S. 790 30.

DEPPUR CHENGALAPPA CHETTY ..... Plaintiff.

(1) RUDRAPPA, son of B. Gurappa, (2) HUCCHAPPA, son of Hucchappa, residing at Bagalkotta Defendants

The defendants please take notice that the plaintiff has filed the suit for Rs. 247-8-0 due for goods supplied and that the suit is posted to 10-10-1931 for your appearance. If you don't appear the suit will be decided exparte.

T. S. VENKATARAMAN,
Pleader.
R5976

Auction Sales.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
128, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable property at Bora Bazaar Street, within the Fort on MONDAY, the 13th October, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. on the premises of the property by order of the Court Receiver and Receiver of the property in Suit No. 1652 of 1928, Advocate General vs. J. D. Bhinde and Another:—

Pension and Tax Tenure Land now redeemed situated in Bora Bazar Street within the Fort of Bombay admeasuring about 885.5 square yards bearing Collector of Bombay New Survey No. 8868, Cadastral Survey No. 1358, Fort Division with the building standing thereon bearing Bombay Municipal 4 Ward No. 2313 to 2317 and Street Nos. 58A, 13A and 54 to 60.

Full particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., 113 Esplanade Road; Attorneys for the Court Receiver or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.

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*Yamagata Maru	3807	7 Oct.	18 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 Nov.	25 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
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Haruna Maru	10500	28 ,,	14 Nov.

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

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Those who have not used Oatine cannot appreciate how the tired skin responds to the soothing beneficent and recreative influence of this sweet restorer.

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RESIST WAR.

Einstein's Appeal.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We should like to be allowed through your columns to call attention to a letter addressed by Professor Albert Einstein to the meeting of the War Resisters' International, held at Lyons last month, in the course of which he writes:—

"I address myself to you, the delegates of the War Resisters' International, meetnig in Conference at Lyons, because you represent the movement most certain to end war. If you act wisely and courageously, you can become the most effective body of men and women in the greatest of all human endeavours. Those you represent in fifty-six countries have a potential power far mightier than the sword.

All the nations of the world are talking about disarmament. You must lead them to do more than talk. The people must take this matter out of the hands of the statesmen and diplomats. They must grip it in their own hands. Those who think that the danger of war is past, are living in a fool's paradise. We have to face to-day a militarism far more powerful and destructive than the militarism which brought the disaster of the Great War.

This is the achievement of Governments. But among the peoples the idea of war resistance spreads. You must challengingly, and fearlessly extend this idea. You must lead the people to take disarmament into their own hands and to declare that they will take no part or lot in war or in preparation of war. You must call upon the workers of all countries unitedly to refuse to become the tool of death dealing interests. There are young men in twelve countries who are resisting conscription by refusal to do military service. They are the pioneers of a warless world. Every sincere friend of peace must support them and help to arouse the moral convictions of the world against conscription.

I appeal especially to the intellectuals of the world. I appeal to my fellow-scientists to refuse to co-operate in research for war purposes. I appeal to the preachers to seek truth and to renounce national prejudices. I appeal to the men of letters to declare themselves unequivocally. I ask every newspaper which prides itself on supporting peace, to encourage the peoples to refuse war service. I ask editors to challenge men of eminence and of influence by asking them bluntly: 'Where do you stand? Must you wait for everyone else to disarm before you put down your weapons and hold out the hand of friendship?'

This is no time for temporising. You are either for war of against war. If you are for war you must encourage science, finance, industry, religion and labour to exert their power to make your national armaments as efficient and deadly as they can be made. If you are against war, you must encourage them to resist it to the uttermost. I ask every-one who reads these words to make this great and definite decision.

Let this generation take the greatest step forward ever made in the life of man. Let it contribute to those who follow the inestimable right of a world in which the barbarity of war has been for ever renounced. We can do it if we will. It requires only that all who hate war should have the courage to say that they will not have war.

I appeal to all men and women, whether they be eminent or humble, to declare before the World Disarmament Conference meets at Geneva in February, that they will refuse to give any further assistance to war, or the preparations of war. I ask them to tell their Governments this in writing, and to register their decision by informing me that they have done so.

I shall expect to have thousands of responses to this appeal. They should be addressed to me at the headquarters of the War Resisters' International, 11, Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England. To enable this great effort to be carried through effectively I have authorised the establishment of the Einstein War Resisters' International Fund. Contributions to this fund should be sent to the Treasurer of the W.R.I. 11, Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England."

So far as we have observed, this appeal has received little publicity in India. We venture to hope that once attention is drawn to it, there are many who like ourselves will feel impelled to respond to it by declaring their resolute opposition to war and to all policies which assume that war is sooner or later, justified, and their determination to do everything in their power to bring about disarmament. We are convinced of the need of such a concerted effort in all countries by those who are opposed to war. A public opinion must be created which will enable Governments faced with the necessity of economising to economise on armaments first of all; which will compell the Powers which secured the disarmament of Germany by a promise of general disarmament to fulfil their promise; which will insist that the Kellogg Pact shall be taken seriously, and will frustrate with equal determination the prosecution of policies that are instruments of war. Professor Einstein calls us as individuals to be "peace-making", and as Christians we, at any rate, cannot do other than follow his lead.—Yours etc.,

P.G. BRIDGE,
Principal, St. Paul's College;
C. S. MILFORD,
Vice-Principal, St. Paul's College;
H.H. CRABTREE,
Professor, St. Paul's College;
CHRISTOPHER ACKROYD,
Professor, St. Paul's College.

St. Paul's College,
33|1, Amherst St.,
Calcutta,
September 28.

..v

SWADESI AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The General Secretary, Ganjam District Conferences, (1931), writes from Ichapuram (Ganjam):

Along with the Ganjam District Conferences, it is decided to open the Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition and Khaddar Bazar on the 16th instant. Distinguished industrialists and manufacturers, have agreed to exhibit their articles and manufactures. This exhibition is a unique opportunity to manufacturers of, and dealers in, Swadeshi Goods. Those who want stalls and who want to send their manufactures or goods for exhibition, may immediately apply to the secretary.

All Swadeshi goods and manufactures may be sent for exhibition. All varieties of textiles and yarns of mills, approved by the Congress, toilet requisites, confectionery, sundries, handcrafts such as wood and lacworks, ivory works, silver copper and iron wares, and all other varieties of Swadeshi goods would be gladly received.

Those who want to exhibit their khaddar, may apply for the stall at once, to avoid disappointment. A rent of rupees 5/- for each stall is payable strictly in advance. Exhibitors should arrive by 15th instant and arrange their goods themselves. Those who like to send their articles or samples for exhibition on our responsibility of safely returning them, must send before 12th October.

MAHARASHTRA WOMEN'S PRESENT TO GANDHIJI.

Hand-Spun Yarn To Sabarmati.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

Under the supervision of Mrs. Laxmi Bai Thuse, the Members of the Maharashtra Women Mandal have gone on tour in the District to hawk Khaddar. They are meeting with good success.

The Women Mandal of Poona have sent 1,61,000 yards of hand-spun yarn spun by the members of the Mandal to the Satyagraha Ashram as a present on their behalf to Mahatma Gandhi on his birthday.

CATRIDGES FOUND ON ROAD.

Yesterday morning, at about 11 o'clock a closed Trunk was found on Laxmi Road side compound on the North side of Poona Men's Training College. The B. Division Police Sub-Inspectaor Mr. D. D. Patel came to the place and opened the trunk in presence of Panchas; and found the following articles in it. A new black coat; Brown Blazer one woollen pant; one white pyajama; one frame thin iron wire; one wooden frame and (5 catridges.

On the trunk the letters "N. G." were painted; in English and in Marathi "Gadu" is written. It is learnt that the police are investigating the matter.

Alleged Smuggling Of Opium.

Noorkhan Rahimbux, a Mahomedan, who was arrested by Inspector Hudson of the Bombay Excise Police, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday on a charge being in possession of opium said to have been smuggled from Marwar.

The accused was arrested, the same morning at Mint Road, and on being searched 16 lbs. and 20 tolas of of opium valued at Rs. 1650 was recovered.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 750.

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING"

Allwyn STEEL EQUIPMENT Co.

HEAD-OFFICE & WORKS:- OPP. P.O. MAZAGAON BOMBAY. 10.

TELE Grams "ALLWYN" Bombay. Phone 41014.

COPY.

DR. JEHANGIR MANEKJI, L. M. & S.

Residency, Hyderabad (Dn.) 24th August 1931.

To Messrs. MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

I am perfectly satisfied with the Allwyn Steel Almirah that you supplied me some time ago. It is very strongly made with a strong and efficient lock, and quite dust and vermin-proof. The appearance and finish are all that can be desired. Having been very well packed it came to me without the slightest damage in transit.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) JEHANGIR MANEKJI PENTI.

Kamathipura 'Bengal Flood Relief Fund.

The President Andhra Yuvak Mandal, writes from Kamatipura Eighth Street, Bombay:—

"Under the auspices of the 'Andra-Yuvak-Mandal' a procession of the inhabitants of Kamatipura composed mainly of students carrying placards like 'Help the half-naked and Half-starved Bengalis' etc., went throughout Kamatipura on Tuesday 15th September, 1931. They were able to collect Rs. 106/9/- two cartful of clothes and 23 brass wares. Almost all the contributions were from the poor and middle class. The collections have been duly sent to Dr. Das Secretary, Bengal Flood-Relief Fund, Bombay.

It is brought to the notice of the Mandal that the distress is as acute as ever. Thousands and thousands of the flood-stricken people are steeped in acute misery and distress. The Mandal appeals to give their mite, to help the suffering humanity. Contributions, both in cash and kind, will be received and acknowledged by Mr. Lallanna L. Erram, Secretary, 'Andra-Yuvak-Mandal' Kamatipura 8th Street, Bombay."

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND

The fourth list of contributions received by the Central Committee upto Sunday evening, the 13th September 1931, is as under.—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 18,511-13-0.

Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Rs. 1,500-0-0; Konkan Hitechu Mandal, Drama Account, Rs. 1,319-13-0; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co.' s Traffic Staff, through Mr. P. B. Parab, Rs. 382-14-3; Mr. B. J. Desai Rs. 250-0-0; Messrs. Tricumdas Gordhandas and Tulsidas Gordhandas Rs. 25-0-0; Sneshawardhak Samaj, (Virar Rs. 248-4-0; Mr. P. P. Khardla Rs. 151-0-0; Staff of A. S. Desai Metal Stamping Works, Rs. 88-0-0; French Bridge Sports Club, Rs. 8-1-0; Mr. M. A. Joshi, Rs. 51-0-0; Mr. Azib Gaffoor Kazi, Rs. 51-0-0; Arya Mahila Samaj Rs. 50-0-0; Messrs. R. K. Balekai & Co. Rs. 50-0-0; A Parsi Rs. 50-0-0; Crawford Market Masalawala Rs. 25-0-0; Mr. S. Y. Ragnekar Rs. 25-0-0; Mr. N.S. Nerurkar, Rs. 25-0-0; Prof. K. M. Khadye, Rs. 25-0-0; Mr. V. S. Velinkar Rs. 25-0-0; Dr. Mrs. Hirabai Joshi Rs. 25-0-0; Mr. Jagannath Kishanlal Rs. 25-0-0.

Through Mr. M. V. Donde Rs. 150-0-0; Sawantwadi Sansthan Maratha Samaj Rs. 145-0-0; Mr. D. S. T. Rs. 112-0-0; Mr. S. Y. Kulkarni, Rs. 73-12-0; Mr. A. B. Pandit Rs. 53-8-0; Mr. H. A. Karol Rs. 53-4-0; Miss Kamala P. Gothoskar, Rs. 40-0-0; Mr. P. B. Gothoskar Rs. 30-0-0.

Including sums less than Rs. 25, the total collected upto 13th September last was Rs. 24,770-7-3.

Whitley Commission And Bidi Workers.

NAGPUR, Oct. 5.

(From Our Correspondent.)

At a meeting of Bidi Workers' union at Godia on Sunday, a resolution supporting the recommendations of the Whitley Commission so far as they related to workers employed in unregulated factories was passed. Another resolution urging upon local Government and the Government of India to give immediate effect to the recommendations was carried.

Do You Wish To Increase Your Strength?

Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. If you really wish to increase your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE POWER or ORGANIC POWER, please take at once:—

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc., etc. They are like Magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 days.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta. To be had at:—Madhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon, S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn. Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji, 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and H.H. Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay. Ask for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places.

SPECIALIST

Never before in the history of occult science has a man of PROF. SEKHAR'S ability placed his services at the disposal of the public for such a nominal fee. Send 1 to 5 questions that are uppermost in your mind with your date of birth or time of writing your letter and he will demonstrate his mysterious power to peep into your future and tell you what awaits you there. The replies will be sent by V. P. for Rs. 1/4 only scientists, spirit mediums, clairvoyants and fortune-tellers have been mystified and thrilled by this exponent of occult powers. Consult him at once. You will be glad you did so.

PROF. SEKHAR, B.A., (Wash.), M.I.B.M. (U.S.A.), Great Mesmerist, ELLORE, (Madras Presidency)

YOUR LUCK

Send me a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and I will send you by V. P. for Re 1 only a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and losses in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in Service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophesies.

N B.—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

Professor G. SHUNKER,

Post Box No. 72, Lahore

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Haemoglobin SARSAPARILLA

(WITH GOLD). Recommended best for Anaemia, debility, sluggish liver, Rheumatism, Mercurial and skin diseases, Leprosy, arthritis by medical men for years. Rs. 1-8 each. Post Extra.

G. B. C. P. Works, Hatkhola, E. C. Calcutta or M. D. Vora and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, Kemp & Co., Ltd., Srikrishnan Bros., Madras. V. R. Bros. or Moujdarya & Co Karachi.

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The investment of one small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

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will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

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BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of all provinces of India, after continued use of F. P. Pills comparingly calling the best of all Drugs country made or foreign as it effectively postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. 4 months' Pills Rs. 2-4. Details free from:—

Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.S., Bhowanipur, [illegible] Bengal.

Finance And Industry.

—:o:—

Axe At Work—How Simla Does It—Equality Of Sacrifice In Practice—New Taxation Proposals—Lure Of Salt Tax Continues—Increasing Postal Rates—Freight War In Indian Waters—Support Indian Shipping

(By "KRISTODAS").

The heavy deficits which are confronting the Government of India as well as the provincial Governments have to be faced and to be met with before the budget time. There are two ways of meeting them: one is retrenchment and the other is more taxation. Retrenchment, again, can be carried on in two ways: one is a gentle nibbling of the salaries of individuals with a very tender heart for, what the Finance Member called, "hard-cases." Mahatmaji is recently reported to have retorted to Mr. Slocombe in connection with the story he circulated about Mahatmaji lying prostrate before H. R. H. the Prince of Wales that he would not bend on his feet before an elephant even though he were to be trampled to death, but he would fall on his feet before an ant "for having even unconsciously trodden upon it." If it was this spirit which animated Government they would consider as "hard cases" poor "chaprasis" and clerks, but looking to the mentality which actuates Governments at present we can readily imagine what will be deemed "hard cases." We remember very well what were considered hard cases by the Lee Commission, and also remember how many Anglo-Indians who are considered as Indians were suddenly overnight converted into Europeans and given the benefit of those concessions. So this is one way. The other way is to bring down the axe mainly upon the heavy Military Budget and reduce it to its pre-war level, and to bring down also the Civil Budget, which will not be done by retrenching the "ants" but by retrenching the "elephants." With regard to the Military Budget, Sir George Schuster considers it a big achievement to have proposed a cut of Rs. 4-1|2 crores, while with regard to the Civil Establishments the cut may come to about Rs. 2-1|2 crores. The deficit to be made up being of Rs. 19 crores, it is no wonder that the rest will have to be made up by taxation and that too of a heavy sort. The proposals put forward by the Finance Member are of a ruthless character. It is adduced as one of the good points of the new budget that it will, affect all equally, which means in other words that the burdens will be pressing down upon the entire population, the rich and the poor alike and may affect the latter, i.e., the lower middle class and the poor classes to even a greater extent than it would be richer classes.

CLASSES OF TAXATION.

The taxation proposals may be divided into four classes: (1) increased Customs duties on imports, (2) Excise duty on salt; kerosene, etc.; (3) increase in Income-tax and super-tax, and (4) increase in Postal rates. If one has to swallow this bitter pill, one may concede that some of the duties on imported stuff like artificial silk thread and artificial silk piecegoods and surcharges on some of the articles like piecegoods and luxuries will be welcome. The surcharges, however, are going to affect the whole of the Tariff Schedule and not merely a few articles here and there. Consumers as a class therefore will be badly hit irrespective of the fact whether these duties are going to benefit any indigenous industries or not. The half an anna duty on foreign cotton will be perhaps to some extent beneficial to growers of cotton, but will mean about Rs. 23 per khandy and will prevent thus many of the Indian manufacturers from competing with Lancashire in finer varieties of piecegoods. Regarding the other three classes, however, there is not even the saving grace of benefiting a few industries or agriculture. All of them are highly iniquitous and will bring down a heavy and unbearable burden upon all classes.

BLINDNESS OR INSOLENCE?

I cannot find words to express the feeling of resentment which is to be found in the public regarding the increase in the Excise duty on salt. It was this duty which formed the principal plank of the Civil Disobedience campaign last year. Mahatmaji led his serried battalions to jail, to the lathi charges and what not because of this duty, and it was the desire of his heart to get the duty entirely removed. Though it was not provided for in the Irwin-Gandhi pact, a provision was made for people living on sea coast villages and it was expected that Government at least would gracefully make the gesture of removing this duty as a signal step towards appeasing the feelings of the people. Instead of doing this, instead of even keeping this 'status quo' Government have increased the existing Excise duty by 25 per cent, thus increasing a duty which presses heavily already on the poor. One can only ask if it is blindness or or insolence which is responsible for this particular item being found in the new budget?

TAX ON EDUCATION.

A similar iniquitous increase is the one in the Postal rates. The favourite familiar postcard of one pice and half anna envelope tickets were cherished by millions of people as bringing them nearer their kith and kin, as helping forward their trade and business and as fostering the education and culture of the land. A big blow was given to all this when the rates were increased cent per cent. a few years back to feed the ever-hungry mouth of the Indian Exchequer. Every year protests have been made, resolutions have been brought forward to get them reduced, but all to no purpose. Now Government come forward with the proposal of having again an increase of 50 per cent on these Postal charges which is an intolerable burden on the poor. The lowering of the limit for income-tax may also be placed in the same category of being specially a burden on the poor. Manufacturers may, to some extent, get their compensation in the increased Customs duties, but the poor and middle classes will have no compensation whatsoever in any direction. They will have to pay higher income-tax, higher duty on Salt, will be penalised whenever they want to write to their friends and relations, will have to pay all round higher prices for all the articles they need for their daily purposes, and while being mulcted in all these things, the railways having increased for them the charges both for the season tickets and for ordinary travelling, educational establishments have not reduced their fees for their children, rents have not diminished aperceptibly and to crown all this there is widespread unemployment which have thrown men with families on streets.

LANCASHIRE AND BOYCOTT.

Mahatmaji is reported to have said with regard to the effects of the boycott in Lancashire that the loss through boycott was only three per cent. The "Times of India" has tried to make out that Mahatmaji has blundered, as the drop in the imports from Lancashire into India was not 3 per cent, but was much more. The prewar average of the total imports of cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom was 2,563,705,000 yards which came down to 1,702,072,000 as the war average, and 1,199,041,000 yards as the post-war average. The imports for 1930-31, which means the boycott year came down to 523,431,000 yards, showing a drop of more than 50 per cent. Surely, it is not to be supposed that Mahatmaji did not know these figures or understand their significance. In the first place, it must be remembered that all this decrease was not due to boycott only. The loss of the purchasing power of the people due to other local causes and the general world depression played also a great part in the reduction of imports from Lancashire. It is interesting to note that the percentage of the export trade of Great Britain with Australia which was 6.67 per cent. in January to June 1913 and 6.64 per cent in January to June 1930 dropped down to 3.81 per cent. in January to June 1931. The "Times of India" is also incorrect in saying that the boycott movement was in full swing during the period January to June this year. The Irwin-Gandhi pact was signed on the 5th March of this year, and since then the boycott as such has not been in operation at all. What Mahatmaji, however, meant by his statement was not with reference to the trade declension only of Lancashire but of the whole of the British export trade to India. The piece-goods trade might have declined, but the other items did not. The percentage of the export trade of Great Britain to India was 13.33 per cent. in January to June 1913; it was 11.39 in January to June 1930, and it dropped down to 9.36 in January to June 1931. Even taking the whole of the calendar year the percentage of British export trade with India was 13.38 in 1913; 11.28 in 1929 and 9.88 in 1930. It appears from these figures that Mahatmaji was quite correct in saying that the declension in the export trade of Great Britain with India was only 3 per cent. during the year when the boycott movement was at its highest, and the "Times of India" need not have made any attempts to show that he was wrong statistically.

EXPORT OF MANUFACTURED GOODS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

With regard to the above paragraph it is also interesting to note that the whole of the Export trade of Great Britain has shown signs of declension from 1925 which was its high water mark. The following table gives figures for export of manufactured goods on a common classification namely in million pounds, and will be interesting to the readers as showing how the movement of trade is going on in different countries:—

Year.	U.K.	U.S.A.	Germany.
1925	601.0	351.7	333.0
1926	529.5	363.2	350.5
1927	548.9	386.7	377.7
1928	570.3	434.2	435.7
1929	563.2	482.7	481.3
6 months			
1930	235.7	206.1	225.3

Year.	France	Belgium & Luzemburg.	Japan
1925	318.2	79.3	126.6
1926	264.3	69.7	101.7
1927	291.0	88.0	94.9
1928	287.4	101.7	94.8
1929	273.4	108.0	108.3
6 Months			
1930	123.4	47.5	43.1

INDIAN SHIPPING

Mr. Walchand Hirachand made a short but telling speech at the annual general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. The main direction in which the non-Indian competitors of this Indian concern can affect it is by reduction in freights. The non-Indian concerns being older and with strong and powerful financial resources at their back can afford to reduce their freights to eliminate any competitor from the Coast. Mr. Walchand points out that the basic rate of freight between Rangoon and Bombay forced down last year by the non-Indian shipping companies from Rs. 12/- to 11/- had to be further reduced from Rs. 11 to 10/8 at the beginning of this year. I have recently come across instances wherein this principal non-Indian competitor of the Scindia Company reduced its rates on specific occasions by 25 and 30 per cent. and even more when it found that special steamers were chartered to take rice from Java and Singapore to Africa, enhancing those rates again when there was no such competition in sight. This sort of freight-warfare would be quite in place if we had been an entirely *laissez faire* policy. Are our people, however, in favour of having a *laissez faire* policy for trade and industries? Even the Government of India, mild and diluted as their protection is, have left this off and they cannot allow this sort of freight buccaneering to drive Indian ships out of coasting or foreign waters. It is not only the reduction in freights which is undesirable but other factors which are apparently part of the general policy pursued by these non-Indian concerns. Thus there is the dumping of tonnage at important Ports far in excess of the requirements of the trade. Mr. Walchand points out, however, how such steps of foreign companies can be counteracted if our own merchants and businessmen take into their heads to support the indigenous concerns. Thus last year when the Rice Merchants' Association passed a resolution to give their business only to the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company, the latter could load their steamers 800 tons per day instead of 3 to 400 tons. Such a patronage of indigenous concerns, specially shipping, need not be in operation only for special periods. Considering the fact that Banking, Shipping and Insurance are three of the main supporting factors for developing trade and industries on national lines, local trade and industries should come forward to support all their indigenous concerns in shipping, banking and insurance. Much can be done by Government but upto now all efforts have proved futile to get them pass legislation under which Indian coastal shipping will be reserved to Indian bottoms. The best thing would be for the commercial community to support Indian Shipping at present and wait for the Swaraj Government to give them the desired legislation.

SOME OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES OF NEW TAXATION.

—:o:—

Tax Foreign Salt If You Will, But On No Account Indian Salt.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

Proposals for addition to taxation are bound to be hated unless they represent the improved economic condition of the people or the money to be realised is entirely for the amelioration of the needy. The amounts Sir George Schuster seeks to realise by his new measure of taxation are not meant for the latter purpose and surely do not represent any improvement in the Indian economic conditions. All his proposals except the import duty on raw cotton, on boots, on artificial silk yarn, artificial silk piece-goods are sure to invoke protest and opposition from almost all Indians. The extent and intensity of the opposition can be gauged from the fact that even as the Assembly is composed at present, the very introduction of the Finance Bill was opposed—an unprecedented step as the Associated Press represented it to be, and the opposition could muster as many as 43 votes against Government's 57 amongst whom there could not be more than 25 elected members.

Amongst the objectionable proposals there are four which can be marked out for being objectionable in particular and even amongst these there is one which horrified Mahatma Gandhi in London. Amongst the proposals for cut there is the one for a uniform cut of 10 per cent. in the salaries of all Civil servants. About this there are two objectionable features. One is that the minimum for starting the cut is too low and the other is that the uniformity is unjustifiable. The minimum salary which ought not to be cut at all ought to be fixed at Rs. 100 per mensem, while there ought to be a ten per cent. cut for those whose salaries range from 101 to Rs. 1,000 and at least a fifteen per cent. cut in the salaries exceeding Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Similarly, the minimum income for liability to incoeme-tax must be above Rs. 1,200 net a year.

POOR HARDEST HIT.

The second most objectionable proposal of Sir George Schuster is the fifty per cent. increase in the postage to be charged for postcards and letters. Only ten years ago the postage was doubled, a card which cost one pice being charged two and a letter which used to cost half-anna upto one tola being charged one anna upto one ounce. Even against that increase there was an outburst of justifiable opposition. Now to raise it by fifty per cent. over the present rates amounts to tripling of postage rates in a decade. If there be any imposition which deserves the title 'daylight plunder,' it is this. The time had really come when we were justified in expecting a reduction in postage rates—a card at one pice and a small envelope at two pice. We are, therefore, stunned by the proposal of Sir George Schuster, whose only grace in this respect is that he has not at once started charging the monstrous rates but left the date of charging them to a future decision by the Governor-General-in-Council. No words of condemnation can be too strong against this imposition and the only impression that will be justified by it is that the present system of Government is proof against any feeling for the poor of this country. The post office is the one department of which the poorest enlist the services and which was, therefore, the least affected by the Civil Disobedience campaign. Even a callous Government may take note where to draw the line.

The most objectionable feature is to enhance the salt-tax by twenty-five per cent. Unwilling as he was to speak about Sir George's Finance proposals from a distance, Mahatma Gandhi thought it necessary to say, "but it has horrified me to find that the poor man's salt has also come in for increased taxation" and to warn the powers that be "that the Congress will fight this increase." The salt-duty is condemned of all lands. The removal of salt-duty was one of the eleven points of the famous document addressed by Mahatma Gandhi to Lord Irwin more than a year and a half ago. It was the starting point of the great Civil Disobedience campaign which convulsed this country and was called off only because Lord Irwin made terms with Gandhiji. From a thousand and one platforms we declared that the salt-tax was as well as gone. The Congress declared at the Karachi session that it would not accept any constitution of Swaraj unless it provided that

"No duty shall be levied on salt manufactured in India."

NULLIFYING MAHATMA'S WORK

Though to-day the abolition of salt-duty has not been achieved Gandhiji succeeded in thrusting into it the thin end of the ewdge by securing to residents of certain areas the right of picking salt for domestic consumption free of duty. As at present situated, we have agreed to stand the duty but any attempt to enhance the duty will revive the wholesale opposition to the duty itself and in forcing this increase on an unwilling people Sir George Schuster will be driving the people to break the truce and start a campaign of salt satyagraha. Any increase in salt-duty is not only most objectionable but constitutes the most deliberate challenge to the Indian National Congress. It can only be the outcome of arrogance and a spirit of defiance vis-a-vis the Congress. The Government of India will rue the day on which they will perpetrate such an arrogance.

There is a way out which is bad from the poor consumer's point of view but will not be resented by the Congress. According to the Fundamental Rights Resolution the salt which is not to be taxed is "salt manufactured in India." Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya showed last year what quantities of European and African salt were imported into India and how it was brought even as keel ballast, i.e., almost without any cost of transport. To face the boycott that was organised by Calcutta Congressmen the merchants who dealt in this salt delivered European and African salt at the unbelievable rate of Rs. 40 per hundred maunds. This rate will show that there is a lot of margin for duty on that salt. The Congress will not care if for the eighteen months or so, i.e., upto 31st March 1933, that salt is charged an import duty over and above the Excise duty. Sir George Schuster may try to dive into the pockets of the importers or manufacturers of that salt for any additional amount he wants from salt. But he must take the warning given by Mahatma Gandhi and must not add a pie to the existing duty on salt manufactured in India.

Continued from Column 7.)

coveries. The programme should include vigorous measures to develop industries, to abolish illiteracy and to give the people adequate training to defend their hearths and homes.

A Federal development plan should be prepared, by a special Commission, after a close study of the recent economic developments of half a dozen of the most progressive countries including the Dominions of Canada and Australia. The plan should be for ten years and the work should be distributed by province, district city, town and village, and a vigorous development drive maintained. Each unit area should be entrusted with the responsibility of fulfilling its due share of this national task and progress watched by stock taking from year to year.

NEW OUTLOOK

Amidst all the discouraging conditions I have mentioned we may yet view the future with hope.

The near prospect of our obtaining a free constitution is one great source of hope, because it will change the fundamental economic facts which govern our life, and release for the service of the country vast creative forces now lying dormant. The re-

(Continued on page 10).

Nation Building & Economic Reconstruction

—:o:—

SIR M. VISVESARAYA'S TEN YEAR PLAN FOR INDIA

The following are extracts from the address of M. Visvesvaraya delivered at Sir Parashuram Bhau College, Poona during the Social gathering:—

During the whole of this half a century, Poona has been working and agitating for political freedom and indirectly for economic and social reform. The city has produced several great men in this interval. Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranade was an outstanding figure in the eighties and nineties of the last century. I have heard a high European official of those days describe him as the uncrowned king of Poona, and both he and the late Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar raised the reputation of Poona as an intellectual centre. Mr. Ranade's speeches and his articles in the Sarvajanaik Sabha Journal put a patriot's view point on public questions of the day and gave the leaders of those days a wide reputation for scholarship and statesmanship. Late Lokamanya Tilak struck out a new path by his remarkable political activities and for a time made Poona the storm centre of Indian political life. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale won great distinction by his political activities and public speeches in the Legislative Councils first of Bombay and later, of Calcutta and Delhi, and also by the establishment of the Servants of India Society.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE

It may not be out of place if on this occasion I touch lightly upon three or four current topics of vital interest to our country at the present time. The world is not in a happy mood to-day. It is still suffering from the dislocation of currencies and maladjustment of demand and supply in respect of products and commodities, which the war left behind. The news of the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain has come upon us with startling suddenness. The rupee which was hitherto indirectly linked with gold is now definitely divorced from it though it remains pegged to a fluctuating sterling. This is because we, as subjects of a Dependency, have no voice in choosing our currency system.

In 1919, in the course of my travels in Japan and the United States of America, I discussed the sterling exchange position in India with recognised financial experts whom I met. The Governor of the Bank of Japan said that the gold standard was the best for this country and he, for one, had no misgiving on the point.

I pursued my investigation in the United States of America and it will interest you if I recall a striking incident connected with a visit I paid to a financier and banking expert of repute, Mr. Jacobson by name, who was associated with the Federal Reserve Board at Washington. I went to him with a letter of introduction and had a companion with me who was a New Yorker and a Freemason. I asked the expert what he thought of the sterling exchange position in India and what in his view was the best way of placing the currency policy of this country on a sound basis and preventing the losses to which it was being subjected from time to time. He was evidently unwilling, possibly on account of his official position, to speak out his mind, and began to say that India was a distant country, he had not seen it and knew little of its real position and wants. I showed some impatience at this answer, remarking that an expert of his standing could not possibly be so ignorant as he professed himself to be. He thereupon beckoned to my companion into an adjoining room and said: "Tell this man to go back to his country, change the system of Government there and come to me again for advice. I will then be able to help him." He meant, of course, that the sterling exchange was an adjunct of a dependency form of Government and that no advice of his would avail unless the people in India had the power of implement their own policies. The issue of one currency ordinance on 21st September last and of another three days later to repeal the same has brought home to us, as nothing else could have done, the disabilities under which we labour by being under a Dependency form of Government.

THE FUTURE CONSTITUTION

The Round Table Conference is now sitting in London, busy shaping a future constitution for India, and all eyes in this country are turned to that conference. The first session which ended in January last made some notable advance by accepting federalism and Indian responsibility as the guiding principles of the new settlement. But in other directions progress has been slow. This is doubtless due to the difficulties attending the question of safeguards and reservations. Some of the minority communities have put forward claims which cannot be reconciled with a true national constitution and there is disinclination to turn them down. According to the principles laid down by the League of Nations, the minority communities can only claim protection for their culture, language and religion. But some of these minority communities demand safeguards because they enjoyed special privileges in the past; others want them because they have hitherto been poor and depressed. If all the concessions demanded are granted, there will be very little of unity or nationalism left in the Central Government and the majority of the population will be unable to work its will.

HORRORS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

A grave problem facing us in this country is unemployment. The country is suffering from low prices, dear money and excessive taxation. These are factors which apply to nearly every nation owing to present trade depression, but there are deeper causes which afflict India. According to the recent census the population has gone up to 352 millions. This growth is calamitous in a sense, for there is great suffering already, due to the low standard of living and malnutrition. The country has long neglected its organised industries; it enjoys no real protection against outside competition. Illiteracy has been perpetuated. We are not yet in a position to take advantage of scientific discoveries which are quickening life in other parts of the civilised world. Our occupations and professions are unbalanced. There is no survey of natural resources and there are not enough statistics to enable people to watch the relation between demand and supply and fluctuations in prices and costs.

The agricultural industry is regulated by rainfall which in India is limited to about four months in the year and the vast rural population of the country suffers from chronic short employment. Also thousands of university graduates remain unemployed. Young men after spending their parents' money and graduating, some of them with distinction in foreign Universities, are now wandering about the country in search of jobs which cannot be had, and cases have come to notice where some of them are literally starving. Under normal conditions, every student should be able to choose a career while still at the University and prepare himself for it. When he gets his degree or diploma he should be sure of a market for his services. But this is not so at present. In the ordering of activities in the country there is no proper co-operation, or understanding, between Government policies, business life and University Training. The Universities are content to give cultural training and to turn out unwanted graduates by the thousands. The country is not organised for the production of wealth. If anything it is organised for the drain of wealth. It makes the Indian who is already miserably poor a consumer of foreign factory products. He has to pay for foreign goods from his scant earnings from agriculture which is his principal surviving occupation. He is made to pay others for goods and services which he can, and ought to be made to, provide for himself. A complete reconstruction of policies in all these respects is necessary for future safety.

A TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

You will realise that new plans, new policies and new measures should be adopted where the old ones have failed to place the country along the path of true reform and progress. The Government of Soviet Russia has prepared a 5-year plan of economic development which it is working with rigorous punctuality. A plan for a 10-year period is said to be under contemplation for China. A similar constructive plan is overdue for India. The need should be studied by every citizen with a view to its early adoption.

The best time to begin such a plan will be when the country gets a free constitution. The main object of the plan should be nation building and economic reconstruction. It should provide for the utilisation of the man power, and material resources of the country and it should give facilities for the use of all inventions and dis-

Continued in Col. 6).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

SEVENTH DAY OF GANDHI WEEK Speeches on "Gandhiji as a Saint," at Napoo Hall, Matunga, 9 p.m.

Public meeting, Blavatsky Lodge, speeches on "Grave Situation in India," Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta to preside, 6-30 p.m.

Public meeting, Dwarkadas Lane Fort, 9 p.m. Sjt. K. F. Nariman to preside.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, Gramophone records; 4-30 p.m. Gramophone records; 7 p.m. Miss Durgabai (with D. Parwatker).

"GANDHI, A REVOLUTIONARY."

Under the auspices of Second Bhatwadi Rastra Seva Sangh a public meeting will be held at the above Wadi (Opera House Road), Sjt. S. K. Pupala will preside and Sjts. S. K. Patil, Purshotam Tricumdas, Babrekar and others will speak on "Gandhi, A Revolutionary" at 9 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

DR. PAVRI'S LECTURE ON "NEW IRAN":—Dr. Zal Dastur Cursetji Pavri will deliver a public lecture in English on "The New Persia" under the joint auspices of the Iran League and the Irani Zoroastrian Anjuman, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadwala Building), 172, Hornby Road, when Mr. S. J. Balsara will preside.

KHADI AND SWADESHI:—Under the auspices of Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. at Tambakanta Fuvara, when Sjt Nagindas Master will preside. Sjt S. K. Patil, Smt. Lilavati Hansoti and others will speak on "Khadi and Swadeshi."

KHADI EXHIBITION BAZAR IN SANTA CRUZ.—The local Khadi Sangh has arranged a big Khadi Exhibition and Bazar in Anand Bhuvan, God Bunder Road, to-day (Wednesday) and to-morrow (Thursday). The time for the Bazaar is as follows on both days: 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.

MUSLIM JATHA RELEASED

Kashmir Amnesty Sequel

SIMLA, October 6.

In view of the Maharaja of Kashmir's amnesty, the District Magistrate of Sialkot has released the leader and members of the Muslim Jatha who were arrested while "en route" to Kashmir.—A.P.

Government House News.

SRINAGAR, Oct. 6.

Nawab Sir Mehrshah, Member, Council of State has arrived here on a private visit personally to study the situation.—A.P.

Bullish Forecast

Mr. Bhagwanji Sharma of the Chintamani Jotish Karyalay writes as under:—

"In order to help the Bombay public, I give my forecast Bureau Report due on 8th October will be Bullish. My forecast for 8th to 18th October, is big rise. Any advice is to buy on every reactions; 18th to 22nd October market will fluctuate both ways; and from 24th October to 30th October American New York features will decline about 60 points and Bombay market about Rs. 10.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY.

	New York, Oct. 6.
Previous closing	5.60
To-day's opening	5.59
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	5.92
Difference	+.32

Broach expectation Rs. 163.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY.

	Liverpool, Oct. 6.
Previous closing	4.03
To-day's opening	4.01
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	4.06
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, Oct. 6.
Siver ready	16 1/8
Lower	—.6
Silver forward	17
Lower	—.7

Tone of market: America little sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Oct. 6.
Ready	0 12 0
Khadarva	53 4 0
Ashoi	53 4 0

"GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS.

To-day's Programme.

Programme for Wednesday, the 7th October:

9 p.m.: Public meeting at Dwarkadas Lane, Fort. President Sjt. K. F. Nariman. Speakers: Sjts. Ganpati Shankar Desai, Muljraj Karsondas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others.

9 p.m.: Jinnah Hall. Sjts. Nakha's Magic Shows. Sjt. Jumarkar and others Gymnastic feats.

The Exhibition will be open from 3 to 10 p.m.

As the tickets for Bal Gandharva's Concert and Master Krishna's Concert are limited people are requested to book them early to avoid disappointment.

"Gandhiji As A Saint".

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Napoo Hall, when Sjt. B. N. Maheshari will preside. Sjt. K. M. Munshi will speak on "Gandhiji as a Saint."

"GRAVE SITUATION IN INDIA."

To-day's Public Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. J. K. Mehta, A. D. Shroff. Meher Ali and others will speak on the "Grave Situation in India" and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside. The meeting is open for the public.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Press Communique.—Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 6th inst. Total amounts offered were Rs. 23,50,000 and Rs. 85,25000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96/6/0 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98/3/0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 22,25,000 and Rs. 66,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 7/4/0 and Rs. 7/3/11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 7th inst. to Monday the 12th inst. at Rs. 96/3/0 and Rs. 98/4/0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 30th September to the 5th October 1931 amounted to Rs. 25,25,000 and Rs. 80,75.000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 13th inst. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 16th inst.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Jute shares opened weak in sympathy with a quieter hessian market and poor outside support and there was only limited trade passing. The close was however still quiet. In coals a moderate amount of business was reported and prices were well maintained. In teas a small turnover was put through at steady prices. In the miscellaneous section a fair list of business was reported without much change in prices. Government Securities continued to be weak. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent. paper 43, 3 1/2 per cent. paper 51-13 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 94-4, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 99-2.

Banks.—Imperial Bank contributory 216-8.

Coals.—Bengal 294, Burra Dhemo 5-8, Burrakur 11-12, Equitable 17-8, New Beerbhoom 9, Pench Valley 13/8, Raneegunge 38-4 Samla Collieries 1-14, South Kajranpura 3-4, Standard 30-4, Talcher 0/15/0.

Jutes.—Anglo-India ordy. 290, Bally ordy. 140, Barnagore 140, Birla ordy. 11-12, Champdany 99-8, Clive 26-3, Gourepore ordy. 330, Howrah 41-2, Hukumchand ordy. 21-14, Kamarhatty 434, Kankinarrah ordy. 362, Naihati ordy. 355, National ordy. 21-14 Presidency 6-4, Reliance 60-4, Standard ordy. 305, Waverley 2-2.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Aerating Gas 36, Bengal Chemical pref. 16-6, Frank Ross 1-4, Bengal Telephone pref. 9-14, Lower Ganges Electric 10-2, Bengal Iron 3-7, Indian Iron and Steel 5-14, Triton Insurance 120 small odd lot, Indian Wood Products 16-4, Titaghur paper ordy. 7-12, Midnapore Zemindary 70-4, Cawnpore Sugar 13-12, ditto pref. 97, Carew and Co. 8-12, New Savan Sugar 8-2.

Teas.—Bishnauth 13-4, Borpukhuri 12-4, Naga Hill 8-2, North Western Cachar 120-8, Seailiti 21-14, Sonai River ordy. 10-12, Tengpani 12.

MR. KANJI MASTER ON TRIAL

POLICE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE

Interesting prosecution evidence was led when the case in which Mr. Kanji Karamsey Master, aged 63, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, stands charged with criminal assault on a 10-year old girl, was resumed on Tuesday afternoon, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court.

According to the police the offence was committed on August 24 last, in the gymnasium attached to the school to which the girl belonged.

WHY A. J. P. DIDN'T REPORT TO POLICE.

Dr. Poonsey Meisheri, a Justice of the Peace, and an Honorary Magistrate, who got the girl examined by a lady doctor, a day after the alleged offence, declared in his evidence, that he did not inform the police about the offence, because the father of the girl had requested him to keep the matter secret. It would have been a breach of professional etiquette if he had reported the matter to the police.

Witness pointed out to the court a rule from the "Code of Medical ethics" prepared by the Bombay Medical Council, which enjoined on medical practitioners that they were under obligation to their patients to preserve their secrets and in legal matters, except with the patient's consent, answer questions only at the express direction of a Judge or a Magistrate.

PETTIGARA'S VISIT TO DR. MEISHERI.

Dr. Meisheri, in his further evidence, however, admitted that on September 22 when Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police and some other C. I. D. officers put questions to him in regard to the offence, he gave answers and also made a statement of what he knew to Mr. Achrekar of the C. I. D.

Magistrate: The same rule tells you that you are not bound to answer questions put to you by policemen, solicitors, Vakils or other non-judicial persons. Why did you not take protection under this rule when the C. I. D. put you questions?

The witness remarked that he was not aware of the above clause to the rule when he gave replies to the C. I. D.

POLICE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Major S. B. Mehta, Police Surgeon was examined for the prosecution. He said that he examined the girl on September 25 and his opinion was that the girl had been outraged.

Dr. Poonsey Meisheri, in his evidence stated that he was an L. M. & S of the Bombay University and had a dispensary at New Chinch Bunder Road. He knew the father of the girl in the case, who was his patient. On August 25 last the father brought his girl to his residence. He complained to the witness that his daughter had been outraged by the accused the previous evening. When the witness asked the girl as to what happened she began to cry!

WHAT LADY DOCTOR FOUND.

Proceeding witness stated that he asked the father of the girl to bring his daughter at 12 noon that day to be examined by Dr. Mrs. Bocarro, who had her dispensary in the same building. The father brought the girl to the dispensary and witness took her to Dr. Mrs. Bocarro for examination. The lady doctor examined the girl and was of opinion that the girl had been outraged and prescribed some treatment. She wished to see the girl again after 8 days.

ACCUSED SENT FOR AN EXPLANATION.

The father of the girl requested witness to keep the matter private for the sake of the honour of his child. He also requested the witness to send for Mr. Kanji Master, the accused and ask him for an explanation. The next day the witness sent for the accused and told him about the allegation of the girl. The accused denied having done anything to the girl but stated that she might have been injured while accused was assisting her to perform exercises and acrobatic feats. His thumb might have hurt her.

Continuing witness said that he met the father of the girl shortly after his talk with the accused and conveyed to him the explanation given by the accused regarding the injury. The girl's father said that he would be satisfied with the accused's explanation to this effect, if it was given in writing, and expressed regret for the incident. Two days later the accused passed a writing in Gujarati to witness which he (witness) destroyed. The writing was to the effect that if the girl's father felt hurt at any misunderstanding that had arisen between the two over the girl, he was sorry. The girl's father also passed a writing in Gujerati to the effect that he was satisfied with the accused's explanation and that he would not trouble the accused in future. Witness destroyed both the writings about a week after they were given to him by the parties.

DR. MRS. BOCARRO IN WITNESS BOX.

Dr. Mrs. Bocarro, M. B. B. S., having her dispensaries at Girgaum and New Chinch Bunder Road, said that on August 25 Dr. Meisheri brought the girl to her dispensary and asked her to examine the girl as he thought she had been meddled with. She found after examination that the girl had been outraged. She communicated the result of the examination to Dr. Meisheri and suggested a treatment. When she examined the girl witness did not put her any questions. The girl was asked to come again after 8 days. Accordingly she came after 8 days and witness examined her and found her quite well. The witness then put her questions and learnt the whole story of the offence.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, who appeared for the accused, objected and said, that what the lady doctor learnt from the girl, 8 days after the offence, was not admissable and should not go in as evidence. If the girl had made a statement to the lady doctor on her first visit then, it was another matter.

The Magistrate remarked that he was of opinion that such evidence was not admissable but reserved orders on the point till the next hearing and postponed the case till Tuesday next.

VESTING ORDER CONFIRMED

Central Bank's Prayer Granted By High Court

The Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia on Tuesday in the Insolvency Court, confirmed the vesting order prayed for by the Central Bank of India, Limited in respect of a plot of land admeasuring 14,329 square yards leased by the Bombay Port Trust to V. Desikachari and two others, partners in the firm of the White Kerosene and Mineral Oil Company. It was alleged that the firm took on lease from the Bombay Port Trust a plot of land at Wadala for the purpose of carrying on their business. They also erected a structure costing a lac of rupees. The rent of his plot was fixed at Rs. 1,250 per month. In April last, the firm was adjudicated insolvents, and the Central Bank of India, Limited claimed to be mortgagees in possession of the insolvents' goods and property. The Official Assignee disclaimed the agreement for lease, and the Port Trust called upon the Central Bank to obtain a vesting order. Accordingly, the Bank took out a notice of motion.

NEGOTIATIONS DID NOT FRUCTIFY.

Mr. Somji, counsel for the Bank contended that the Central Bank was the first mortgagee and Motiram Nandram was the second mortgagee. Certain negotiations took place between the mortgagees, but did not fructify. He, therefore, applied for the confirmation of the vesting order.

Mr. M.H. Vakil, counsel for the second mortgagee, applied for some time to consider whether his client could take over the vesting order. His client, said counsel, had advanced Rs. 50,000, and if he took over the lease, he had some chance to recover the money.

Mr. Somji opposing the postponement, said such postponements were given from July last, and in the meantime, the Central Bank had to pay the rent to the Port Trust. Besides, they had arrived at certain agreement with one Kedarnath, and, therefore, it would be not to the interest of the Bank, if further postponement was granted.

His Lordship passed an order confirming the vesting order with the Central Bank.

ASSAULTING EXCISE SEPOY

Gurkha Woman Convicted.

A Gurkha woman who was alleged to have attacked an excise sepoy with a "Kookri" knife during a raid of an unlicensed brewery in Bombay was sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 30 for assaulting the policeman and Rs. 50 more for manufacturing illicit liquor.

Two other Gurkhas who were charged for the manufacture of illicit liquor were also fined Rs. 50 each. One man was acquitted.

The prosecution story was that Inspector Hudson on receipt of information that illicit liquor was being manufactured in the room of one of the accused raided the place. The Police caught the accused red-handed, while they were engaged in manufacturing liquor. A complete set of machinery required for distilling liquor was seized. During the raid the Gurkha woman whipped a "Kookri" knife and attacked an excise constable and made desparate attempts to evade arrest. She was however overpowered.

SCANDALOUS CONDITION OF TRAMWAY LABOUR.

(Continued from page 12).

Company has refused to correspond with the union. The Company has stolen a march over world die-hardism; has flouted not only the Government of this company but the world conventions on trade unionism. No employee of the Company can join the union. The dismissal of Mr. Rao, a Secretary of the Union, is a striking commentary on the attitude of the company towards bona-fide trade unionism.

The demands over which the workers are fighting for a number of years are generally these:—

(1) Recognition of the union.
(2) Revision of rates of wages.
(3) Standard rules for all sections.
(4) Revision in the system of Provident fund, abolition of classifications and permanancy of service.
(5) Shorter period for claim of gratuity.
(6) Non victimisation for union work.

RATE THAT WAS NEVER GIVEN.

What has been the reply of the Company to these? Replying to the demand for revision of rate of wages the General Manager of the Company declared to this effect:—

".....The practice of this Company laid down by the Board of Directors, is to pay rates at Kingsway, similar to those paid in the G. I. P. Rly. for the same classes of work.....".

Notice to this effect was also displayed at the workshop, but never were the rates given to the workers. The Union prepared a comparative statement; forwarded it to the Company; and will be willing to show it to any member of the Corporation or the public that these rates have never been given.

POOR BOX FUND.

The company has a fund called the Poor Box Fund and is designed to help the employees out of indebtedness or some other distress. It is free of any interest; but the benefit has been cruelly denied to the workers all along. If they want to apply for loans, then they must prove their indebtedness to the General Manager by producing his creditors. So the Company will not help in his distress. What he must do is first to get into the clutches of a Pathan or a Marwadi and then the Manager will consider his application.

In Calcuttta the trams and bus charges begin with 0-0-6 pies and rise in proportion with the distance. This concession is denied to Bombay public.

Faced with retrenchment problem, Government officers from the Viceroy downwards volunteered to forego some part of their salaries. Here the company is robbing 16 p.c. of the hard earned wages of the lowest paid workers, leaving the highest free to make their piles.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

In the Traffic Department the same system of insecurity of service is evident. The Company has made some of classification of the drivers and the conductors on the basis of seniority in service. After completion of five years these workers are given one strap, after ten two; after fifteen three straps. The life time of the company has been over sixty years. How many drivers and conductors do we find who wear these three straps? How is it, there are almost no men with fifteen years standing? The reason is not far to seek. As these men go up in their wages they are systematically weeded out and replaced by new hands. We find a human market at Colaba depot on each Wednesday and from amongst the vast army of unemployed that gathers to sell itself, cheap human beings are purchased only to replace the comparatively costly ones, i.e. such as those who, due to their seniority, have secured promotions.

The City Corporation by taking over this monopolist concern will have opened a new channel for big earnings which, if they so desire, can be utilized towards raising the standard of civic life of the city as well as towards working out really beneficial schemes for improving the life conditions of vast humanity.

A. I. SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Director of the All India Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Hindustani Seva Dal, Hubli (Karnatak) has authorised Mr. Pai to act as his sole representative in Bombay in connection with the work of the "All India Swadeshi Exhibition" that they have decided to hold here in the month of November. He will be in charge of their Bombay Office. All remittances should be made to him.

"Gandhiji Has Tremendous Force Of Moral Personality"

DR. TAGORE'S MESSAGE

Mahatmaji's Birthday Celebrations In Calcutta

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The sixtythird birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated. The national flags were hoisted at many parks, hostels, private schools, colleges of Corporation Free Primary Schools. Prabhat pheries paraded the streets with the national flag singing national songs. And many young men hawked khaddar in the city. Private schools and colleges were closed. A meeting was held at Shradhanand Park where Prof. Nripendra Bannerjee presided. Dr. Prafula Kumar Ghose, who hoisted the national flag, said that the new flag had no communal significance, and asked the audience to take a vow under the flag that they would always try to keep the dignity of their national emblem and to work under it with heart and soul for the success of the mission of Mahatmaji.

THREE IMPORTANT TASKS.

Under the auspices of the student members of the Calcutta University Institute, a public meeting was held at the institute hall to celebrate the occasion. Sir P. C. Roy presided. The president in course of his speech said that he was associated with Gandhiji for the last thirty years. So it was difficult for him to know where he would stop in speaking about the eventful life of that great man. Acharya Roy said that Mahatmaji was the first man who had taught them that if they wanted to serve their motherland they would have to change their path. That path he showed by his mass movement, by voluntarily embracing poverty and always denouncing the ambition for name, fame and wealth. He gave the country three important tasks—removal of untouchability, mission of charkha and khaddar and the mass movement. They must realize to-day how far they succeeded in improving their life according to the message of that great leader. To-day they must follow him like so many disciples in rendering their services to humanity at large.

The student members sent a cable to Mahatma Gandhi—"Best wishes for your long life and success of your life's mission."

FROM SELF-DIFFIDENCE TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore gave the following message on the occasion of the birthday celebration of Mahatma Gandhi:—"The greatest enemy which has been dominating our country is the gigantic monster of unreason and superstition, caste prejudice and religious bigotry which are more potent in their malignity than any power represented by strangers from across the seas. No counting of votes and scrambling for privileges can give us independence unless these evils are uprooted. This is what we have to remember on the occasion of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi who has given us the courage of a new life and of a determined effort for freedom. While we realize that it is literally a movement which Mahatmaji, with the tremendous force of his moral personality, has started for the whole country a movement from inertia and self-diffidence towards self-determination. Let us hope that such a stirring of the national mind will also help India to move away from all the social impediments that are holding her back from the path of fulfilment."

Dr. Tagore sent these greetings to Mahatma Gandhi:—"Our combined homage of reverent love to you on the happy occasion of your birthday."

"DR. BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE" CASE.

Interim Injunction Granted To Plaintiffs.

The hearing of the Notice of Motion in which the plaintiffs were Messrs. Mahasukhlal Chimanlal and another and Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd. and Messrs. B. A. Bros were the defendants, came up for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia on Thursday 24th September.

According to the plaintiffs under an agreement with the 1st defendants they are the Sole Selling Agents of Dr. Batliwalla Ague Mixture and Pills. They contended that 1st defendants has attempted to contravene the terms of agreement and prayed that until the final disposal of the suit an interim injunction be granted restraining the 1st and 2nd defendants from taking delivery of 20 cases of the Ague Mixture from the Railway Authorities at Ahmedabad and also restraining the 1st defendants from disposing of or in any way dealing with Dr. Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.

The 1st defendants contended that they have not in breach of the terms of agreement sent the said 20 cases of Ague Mixture from Bombay to Ahmedabad and submitted that the said Notice of Motion be dismissed with costs. Mr. Engineer instructed by Messrs Motichand and Devidas appeared for the plaintiffs while Mr. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the 1st defendants and Mr. Bhagwati instructed by Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., appeared for the 2nd defendants.

His Lordship after hearing the Advocates of all parties granted the interim injunction as prayed for by the plaintiff.

DR. MRS. M. SUKHTANKAR.

To Contest Municipal Elections From "D" Ward.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhatankar, M.B.B.S., is standing from "D" Ward for the next Municipal elections. She has taken a good deal of interest in social welfare work and is already a member of the Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Corporation of which she is at present a co-opted member. She is one of the secretaries of All-India Women's Conference and has been doing work at the Congress Free Hospital.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1931.

THE PROCESS OF SQUEEZE.

Government's ruinous financial policy of nominal retrenchment and fresh taxation and of reckless manipulation of currency and exchange is naturally being condemned all over the country by businessmen and laymen alike. And it is significant that the youth of the country are now impressed in larger numbers by the ruinous effects of Government's policy. At a meeting of the Muslim Students' Union held on Monday, only one of several such meetings of young men, Prof. C. N. Vakil clearly exposed the disastrous consequences of Government's financial policy. Mr. Chunilal Mehta, who presided over the meeting, condemned that policy as severely. He had done so at greater length only the day before at the annual gathering of the Deccan Merchants' Association, Bombay. And neither Mr. Mehta, an ex-Executive Councillor of the Bombay Government and Mr. Vakil, a University Professor of Economics, can be regarded ignorant or irresponsible critics of Government. Prof. Vakil showed how Government are imposing heavier and heavier tax burdens upon a poor people already groaning under heavy taxation, how in March 1930 we had new taxation of about 5 crores, in March 1931 of about 15 crores, and in September 1931 of about 22 crores! This bleeding process may be said to have nearly reached its climax in the proposal to raise the tax on salt, the very tax for the abolition of which sixty thousand people went to jail. It is clear Government are taking grossly unfair advantage of the truce. However, Government's proposal is not the last word on the subject. For the present we shall only say with Mahatma Gandhi that the Congress will resist the proposed increase in the salt tax. The proposal itself leaves the Government self-condemned.

Of a piece with the proposal to raise the salt tax is the decision to link the rupee with the tottering sterling in the name of comparative stability. Real stability there cannot be in the present state of things, and one has to choose between two kinds of instability; and as Prof. Vakil put it with mild irony, Government have chosen that instability which "reflects English economic conditions." Having been compelled, under the stress of circumstances, to suspend the 18d. ratio, Government had an excellent national opportunity to abandon the ratio with a good reason for doing so. Had they the interests of India at heart, they could at least have left the rupee alone to find its own stable value, without any further artificial manipulation of currency. But for obvious reasons Government do not want to let the rupee stabilise itself at 16d. They want to go back to the 18d. ratio as early as possible and it is for that reason they have decided to link the rupee with sterling. The talk of comparative stability is all moonshine.

As foreign Governments, including the British, are more alive to the need for strong gold reserves than is the Government of India, it has become profitable for India to export gold, though such export is harmful to the country and should not have been permitted by the Indian Government. For the last several days various responsible business associations and magnates have called upon the Government to restrict or stop the export. For if the gold resources of India, already depleted by Government's currency policy, are allowed to be further frittered away, it would be a grave danger to the country and the Government. Some Indian merchants are reported to have exported gold. That is certainly deplorable, nay, reprehensible. But far more reprehensible is the conduct of Government looking on with apparent unconcern while vast quantities of gold are leaving the country. In fact it is in the Indian Government's own interests to buy up gold and strengthen their gold reserves and at the same time to stop further exports of the precious metal. But we do not know why Government have so far refrained from taking the action suggested by all Indian businessmen, unless it be that Government want British Banks to be free to export gold to Britain. Will not the people of India be justified in entertaining the suspicion that their country's interests are being wantonly sacrificed to the interests of Britain by a Government called the Government of India?

SWARAJ FIRST.

In his message in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's birthday celebrations at Calcutta Poet Tagore states: "The greatest enemy which has been dominating our country is the gigantic monster of unreason and superstition, caste prejudice and religious bigotry which are more potent in their malignity than any power represented by strangers from across the seas. No counting of votes and scrambling for privileges can give us independence unless these evils are uprooted". There is much truth in these words which should be specially noted by those who always swear by communal privileges. And it is with the object, among others, of removing the evils mentioned by the poet that Gandhiji so persistently lays stress on self-purification. But being a practical politician and a man of action as well as a saint and a seer, he realises that the most urgent need of India is to be master in her own house. The foreign domination obstructs her development in many fields of social and economic endeavour and unless her own children enjoy the power to shape the destiny of their own country, the reformer who desires to destroy the "monster of unreason and superstition, caste prejudice and religious bigotry" will find this work considerably hampered.

SANCTIMONIOUS SIMON.

The iron had entered deep and permanently into the soul of the Chairman of the futile Statutory Commission. Little wonder, therefore, that Sir John Simon should still persist in professing sanctimonious sympathy for India—with a view to damning her cause. His broadcast to America is no more than an exact echo of almost all his past speeches. He talks, as usual, of "the friendly and practical co-operation of Britain being essential." Sir John himself tried once that friendly co-operation on behalf of Britain. In its results it was intended to emphasise differences and lead nowhere. "The friendly and practical co-operation of Britain" was taken up later by the Governments of Britain and India and thanks mainly to the extreme care bestowed on the choice of nominees to the Round Table Conference, a grateful pack "representing" the "many minorities" is performing its expected "duty." Sir John is fighting terribly shy of "a Hindu-Muslim settlement imposed from without." It is not because of his love for India. Having encouraged and incited wildly exaggerated claims on the part of minorities, real as well as artificially created, he knows that, should Britain respond to the challenge, it would expose the hypocrisy underlying the sympathetic encouragement of differences.

Trifles

According to Mr. Jinnah the "real problem" now—in the beginning it was Electorates, then it became 33 p.c. in the Central Legislature, then again electorates—was "not so much of a joint or separate electorate, as the question of a Moslem majority in the Punjab and Bengal."

It is, however, not known whether Mr. Jinnah was prepared to give it in writing.

* * * *

From the Bori Bundar Illustrated Weekly: "He (Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar) had a difficult line to toe during that lawless campaign and it speaks volumes for his cleverness and patriotism that after all that had happened last year he is still one of Mr. Gandhi's trusted advisers."

Thnaks, Thanks awfully. I knew patriotism was intimately connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement and Mahatma Gandhi.

* * * *

I have read in the Press of how the latest super-cum-super luxury. P. and O. liner Strathnaver started for India on its maiden voyage, how guests were entertained, what they thought about it, etc., etc.

Now I am eagerly awaiting a despatch from the Poona Correspondent of the "Times of India" saying how the news was received at Ganeshkhind and what they felt like saying about it.

* * *

"The Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, Leader of the House, said Government had every sympathy for the handloom weaver."

I know it. Indeed, I have reliable information (gathered by judicious chirpings to sparrows) that out of sheer sympathy for hand-loom weavers, Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah attended a Government House Reception in hand-loom woven garments and so delighted were the guests, specially his brother officials, so appreciative were they of this sartorial gesture that, in paroxysms of sympathy for hand-loom weavers of course, they clapped wildly and clapped long.

* * * *

This collective inpetuosity was so overwhelmingly embarrassing that Sir Ghulam fled. And it is the fear of evoking tumultous pro-hand-loom-weaver reflex action that prevents "Government" from appearing in hand-loom wovens.

* * *

But if you still entertain some cynical doubts about the Bombay Government's "every sympathy," then listen to this and apologise:—"And" continued Sir Ghulam, "if the House passed the resolution they would forward it to the Government of India."

* * *

Now go and call on every member of the Government from the Governor to the District Collector with your abject apologies.

Incidentally it would be a good idea if you took with you a few samples of finely woven Lancashire cloth.

* * *

"Natal Indians extended their love and sincerest congratulations" on Gandhiji's sixty-third birthday.

I hope Sir Fazli Husain's falls sometime before the Indo-African negotiations under his leadership.

"GOOD OLD GANDHI !"

"Good old Gandhi", hail,
We know you'll not India fail.
Truth is your great Banker,
And Non-violence sheet-anchor.
Ye Harbinger of real Ram Raj.
May you soon wear Swaraj's Taj.
No hatred you would harbour,
To your ruler or your neighbour,
62 years of your life dear,
They've passed, I cry, with a tear.
May ye live long to enjoy,
Fruits of lifelong fight, "Old Boy"'
Before advent of next year,
Ind'll proudly her head rear,
You've proven to world your mettle,
Long live, oh Mahatma, in fine fettle,
"Courage of conviction" is your guide,
Nature's always on justice side,
So, we all hope for the best,
We're full of vim, vigour and zest,
There's a good time, boys, coming,
Lo, I hear Swaraj in distance humming,
Pray to God all, ye Indian boys,
May, "good old Gandhi" be full of joys,
Let temples, and churches ring.
With peels of joyous bells, sing
Let's to Almighty now pray,
May He grant success in holy fray,
May he amidst us live long,
Gandhiji to lead us righteous path along,
"Good old Gandhi", many happy returns of day!
We all say lustily "Gandhiji-ki-"jai"!

—OPTIMIST.

BOMBAY FOREST DEPARTMENT

SUGGESTIONS TO SECURE EFFECTIVE RETRENCHMENT

(By "I. F. S."—Retired).

There is much talk of retrenchment in the expenditure on account of Public Services in this country. That this retrenihment has become necessary owing to the top-heavy expenditure on Military and Civil Administration, is a well-known fact. That the rate of salaries paid to the officers of the Imperial Services and Europeans holding other posts has always been very much higher than those obtaining in other countries is also another well-known fact. These rates have further been raised from time to time in the last several years. Previous to the Montford Reforms the Provincial Governments were run either by Governors or by Lt.-Governors aided by Executive Councils consisting of two to three members or by Chief Commissioners. These reforms created Ministers' posts in each Province. With the creation of these posts the work of the Executive Council i decreased considerably. Therefore, the number of members of such Councils where they existed should automatically have been reduced, if they could not be abolished entirely, owing to the unfortunate introduction of Diarchy in the Provinces. Instead of that the number of such members was increased. Minor Provinces got Governors instead of Lt.-Governors or Chief Commissioners and where Executive Councils did not exist before, new ones were created. Thus the Reforms increased the cost of Civil Administration without corresponding advantage to the country. As if this was not enough the Lee Commission further added to the cost and, therefore, to the burden of the country by further enhancing the rates of the emoluments of the European Services.

BEGIN FROM THE TOP.

Now and then retrenchment of expenditure was effected. But the "axe" was aimed at the under-fed children of the soil, i.e., the subordinate services, principally clerks, peons and so forth, effecting small savings to justify the much higher cost of fat increments given to highly-paid officers. In order that the permanent retrenchment now under consideration may be effective, it must begin from the very top without consideration of race, and all unnecessary posts must be abolished before thought is given to the reduction of the salaries of subordinate services which are generally overworked. In fact, the latter salaries should, in fairness, be abolished as far as possible. I am a retired member of the Imperial Forest Service and claim to know where permanent retrenchment is possible in that department of our (Bombay) Presidency and venture to make some suggestions in that regard.

MULTIPLICITY OF POSTS.

Whatever may have been the necessity of creating the post of the Chief Conservator of Forests previous to the introduction of the 1921 Reforms none has existed since then as forests have been a Transferred Subject in charge of a Minister.

Till about 1890, the forests of the Presidency proper consisted of only two Circles efficiently managed by two Conservators. About that time the old Northern Circle was split into two, viz: Northern Circle and Central Circle and a Senior Deputy Conservator was put in charge of the new N.C., leaving the two Conservators to hold charge of the C.C. and Southern Circle. Later on a third Conservatorship was created for the N.C. The Sind Forest area is much too small for a regular forest circle and the justification in forming it into a separate circle lies in its being detached from the main forests of the Presidency. This circle was efficiently managed for a number of years by a Senior Deputy Conservator till 1920. Considering the area of the circle and the nett revenue thereof, there was no justification for the conversion of the above post into that of a Conservator except to provide a lucrative post for a member of the I.F.S.

—AND OF DIVISIONS.

Again, the Forest Divisions have, of recent years, been unnecessarily multiplied. The general policy of those responsible for these changes seems to have all along been to secure as many highly-paid posts as possible for the I.F.S.

(To Be Continued).

MR. MACDONALD AND THE INDIAN SAGES.

ANALYSIS OF THE BRITISH PREMIER'S RECENT ORATION

(BY C. J.)

The exuberance of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's R. T. C. oratory, has not faded overmuch since the last year's session. In the passage of a few months, everything has changed, sometimes in quite a revolutionary movement, that was connected with the personality of this, now fallen and disowned, leader of the British Labour Party: but the pseudo-sentimental strain still persists in him and he emerges, with a fresher vigour to harp on the boresome theme of Indian sages.

BOMBS AND ORIENTALISM.

One wishes Mr. MacDonald were less demonstrative in the interests—may one, not protest?—of intellectual decorum. The Indian sages, happily, are placed in a position which remains totally unaffected by what the ex-Labour Premier might please himself by making of them: they are, empirically speaking, beyond good and evil, praise or dispraise and Mr. MacDonald may soar into the dizziest heights of his Scotch imagination and be not the wiser for it as far as the much-annotated Indian sages are concerned. But as far as we, who are supposed to be the children of the Indian sages, are concerned, we cannot help being filled with indescribable alarm and a sense of irony when an Imperialist like Mr. MacDonald grows soft and sentimental over the antique wisdom of our sages. The gesture, all too familiar, has certain unholy associations and it must be admitted to the credit of these honest souls that British critics themselves are charmingly frank about connoisseurship in the branches of Oriental arts and scholarship going hand in hand with the exciting operations in aerial bombing and other highly sober activities of a truly modern and progressive civilization.

PLAYED OUT POSE.

One cannot imagine who the exalted Indian sages, to whom Mr. MacDonald refers with such impressive wistfulness, might be. They may have been borrowed from Rt. Revd. Bishop Leadbeater of the Theosophical Society. The twin-mahatmas, Morya and Koothoomi, reclaimed for the world by the late Madame Blavatski, look plausible enough to be fancied by Mr. MacDonald. In which case, the R. T. C. politics enters the dark, subterranean, Tibetan caves. Unless, then, Mr. MacDonald embraced the occult-mystic lore of the Theosophical Society, the Indian sages have as much to do with the work of the R. T. C. as English poetry could ever have to do with the jute trade in Calcutta or recruitment for the Imperial Police. The Indian sages had better be left alone for what they are worth for empire-building. The pose, for us, is quite played out as this is not the first time the poor Indian sages are conveniently utilised in Imperialist propaganda.

SAFEGUARDS.

For one thing, however, Mr. MacDonald's evangelism furnishes a psychological explanation of the explosive reaction against everything that smacks of the wisdom of our reverend, and blissfully buried sages. The psychology of iconoclasm, that exists not in distant Russia but here amidst our everyday experiences, could be traced to the indigenous mystics and MacDonalds who would invoke the Indian sages' memories while men's mouths are filled with the bitterness and hot-ashes of the realities of their life. As well quote Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Russell's Chinese sages in their profound wisdom to the Chinese coolie! A Prime Minister or a wholesale employer of labour may conceivably afford metaphysical wisdom although it would be interesting to ascertain experimentally whether they could live off their philosophies if they were put on a starvation diet that is a common fate to-day for large masses of people. Why insult the memories of the ancient sages' wisdom and mock them? And if Mr. MacDonald were sincerely inspired in his mystic role, he can set an example by foregoing the demand for Safeguards (a term as holy to the British Brahmins to-day as was and is Plato's 'soul' to his followers!). Leave the Indian sages to the expert care of Mahatma Gandhi while the discussion is centred round the future of the I.C.S. in London.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Doctor Norwood On Gandhiji.

Doctor Norwood's sermon at the City Temple shows that an honest and impartial man cannot misunderstand Mahatma Gandhi. "Christ," said Dr. Norwood, "faced the world without weapons and without organisation. May be, we are seeing something not altogether different when we see a little Hindu come here to stand up in the midst of a great Empire and talk on behalf of 250 million people, so poor, naked and wretched, as to be hardly worth counting." When he said that, he said almost everything about Mahatma Gandhi and his mission. Incidentally, Dr. Norwood's words are a grim commentary on the greatness of the British Empire and on those Christian Imperialists in Britain and India, who refuse to know, or, knowing, refuse to feel, the meaning of "250 million people, so poor, so naked and wretched, as to be hardly worth counting."

Not In Alfonso's Time.

No great significance attaches to the first clash between the Republicans and Monarchists in Spain. Spain is without doubt, overwhelmingly Republican. And the fact that the Monarchist candidate is opposed by a coalition of Republicans and Socialists leaves no doubt about the utter remoteness of Spain reverting to the old regime in ex-King Alfonso's time. Indeed, the clash might well mean that as the country is settling down to normal, it necessitates less stringent measures for keeping law and order thereby rendering possible the ventilation of Opposition views, which at times express themselves violently. True, there was a fight between the supporters of the two candidates. But, there is nothing remarkable at all in it. Violence on the slightest provocation is a very common feature of politics in the West.

Desh Sevika Sangh.

If Bombay made history in the last National Campaign, the women of Bombay, and in particular, the Desh Sevika Sangh, contributed the brightest chapter to that history. We have now before us the report of that Sangh for the year 1930-31. It is a beautifully got up and illustrated report and is written with a literary flavour rare in such reports. But it covers only about 30 pages, it is an all-too-brief record of the services rendered by the Sangh. Those services have made the term "Desh Sevika" a byword in every Indian home and a general epithet for all national women-workers all over India. And the 'Kesaria' colour of the Sevika's uniform, has caught the imagination of the country as a symbol of courage and self-sacrifice. There was hardly an activity in the last campaign, however risky, in which the Sevikas did not participate, and in which they did not excel. Over fifty Desh Sevikas went to jail: 13 as office-bearers of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and 35 for picketing foreign cloth shops. Of the 13 office-bearers the following nine were Presidents or Vice-Presidents of the "War Council": Shrimatis Perin Captain, Lilavati Munshi, Hansa Mehta, Avantikabai Gokhale, Urmila Mehta, Virbala Dixit, Gangaben Patel, Shantabai Patel and Snehalata Hazrat. The Sangh has practically borne and is still bearing the full brunt of foreign cloth picketing in the city. The Sangh carried on throughout the campaign and is still carrying on arduous constructive work chiefly with regard to spinning and the sale of Khaddar.

Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

The report does well to give some necessary particulars of the parent-body, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, of which the Desh Sevika Sangh is a vigorous war-time offspring. The Sabha itself is a child of the Non-Co-operation Movement. Founded in 1921, it is still loyally pursuing the constructive programme chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi. Its most important activity is the sale and popularisation of Khaddar and the Sabha has also co-operated with the local Congress organisation in collecting funds for flood relief, education, etc. Altogether the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Desh Sevika Sangh are most inspiring institutions, and we are confident that the report under review will carry inspiration to numerous homes in this city and far outside. We also trust more women will join and actively work for these institutions and add more glorious chapters to the history of India's freedom.

SMUGGLERS INTERNATIONAL ROUNDED UP IN CALCUTTA.

Indian 'Al Capone' Who Directed The Workings Of Traffic In Drugs, Cocaine And Fire-Arms.

CHINESE AND MUSLIM WOMEN IN DOCKS.

House With Secret Chamber And Electrified Staircase.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Stories of typical gangster methods connected with the humping off of informers were mingled with tales of secret chambers, mysterious women, cryptic codes and ingenious methods of landing drugs when the Public Prosecutor outlined, at the Alpore Court today, his case against 61 accused including Europeans, Japanese, Chinese and Peshawaris connected with what is alleged to be a huge international ring of smugglers—with centres of activity at Delhi, Calcutta, Singapore, Tokio, Shanghai and Berlin.

CHINESE AND MUSLIM WOMEN AS ACCUSED.

Of the accused 10 are absconding, but the rest including a Chinese woman and a Mahomedan woman ade on trial. The case was partly heard to-day and was adjourned till October 12.

Elaborate investigations and detective work extending over a long period, it was stated, were aided by a man named Matthews who had resigned his post as Sergeant in the Calcutta Police force and had joined the gang. Cocaine opium and firearms were included in smugglers business.

FIRST CLUE.

The first definite success in the police investigation occurred in 1929 when the Calcutta River Police received information that a large quantity of fire-arms were being imported into Calcutta. Many cipher telegrams were intercepted which frequently mentioned a man named Rokon Ali and the police acting on information ultimately raided a steamer on which a large haul of drugs and arms was made.

INFORMER MURDERED.

But a few months later the informer was found murdered. Rokon Ali was externed for 15 years. Nevertheless other informers came to the police largely because the gang refused to carry out the recognised plan of assisting the families of those who were jailed.

HOUSE WITH SECRET CHAMBERS.

Further raids were made one being on a house in Darmahatta Street which had secret chambers and was entered by an electrified staircase which prevented a surprise attack. Police activity thereafter was directed at preventing the dispersal of the drugs up-country as ample evidence was available to prove the existence of elaborate traffic between Calcutta and the interior in which the carriers were often Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

BRAIN OF THE GANG.

The brain of the gang appeared to be a man named Amiruddin who owned several houses and motors although outwardly living as a fruitstall keeper. This man even persuaded a police sergeant to resign and join the gang. The discovery of several large sealed containers full of cocaine floating in several Bengal rivers revealed to the police the method by which the drug from Japan and Germany was landed in India.

FLOATING COCAINE IN RIVERS.

The smugglers dealt with three kinds of cocaine which was "unloaded" in Diamond Harbour, at a little-used inlet 20 miles from Calcutta and picked up in these containers by boatmen who received their instructions by secret code of waving umbrellas or displaying various cooking utensils on deck. It was then an easy matter to send the drugs up-country.

BIG HAUL.

On one occasion a large container with cocaine worth Rs. 21,000 floated up the river because the signal had been misread by the boatmen resulting in the capture of the gang. The capture of the gang was followed by a riot in Calcutta during one of the raids and several policemen were injured. The man Matthews was captured near Muttra while acting as a carrier. He gave information which resulted in the arrest of a large section of the gang.—A. P.

SANTI ASHRAM.

The Secretary of the Santi Ashram Peddapur, Godavary District, writes:—The above Ashram situated in a fertile valley in a hilly setting is a place of worship and wisdom open to all faiths and denominations. A regular training in the practice of Karma, Bhakti and Jnana Yoga is given here. The Ashram consists of several cottages, a meditation chamber, a free medical dispensary and a vidyalaya. It also feeds the poor, clothes the naked and celebrates birth anniversaries of great saints and sages. Will the generous-hearted public give the institution their unstinted support it deserves either in the shape of funds or by labour of love to enable it to continue its good work?

KHADI SALES IN SUBURBS.

The Bombay Upnagar Chhavani Godbunder Road, Vile Parle has issued the following:—

"In order to facilitate the Sales of Khadi during the Jayanti Week the Khadi Samiti had issued receipts for orders of Khadi. The final dates for receiving Khadi on these receipts of order are as follows:—

Santacruz, and Vile Parle.—8th October.

Bombay Shrijct Jeajanis Bhandars—15th October.

Those who have got order receipts of the Upnagar Camp should take ready Khadi by these dates after which it will not be possible to give Khadi on these receipts.

MORNING DUTY
FOR
LIFELONG BEAUTY

Makes teeth sparkling white.
Firms the gums.
Leaves a refreshing fragrance in the mouth. Kills all Dental Germs.

Available at:—POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road.
BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bori-Bunder.
MOHANLAL & Co., Bhajipala Lane, CHAMPSI NARSI, Juma Masjid and numerous other Retail Stores.

Made by:— **Parle Products Manufacturing Co.,**
21, Chuckla Street, Jakeria Masjid, BOMBAY 3

Drainages Of Primitive Style

"PANCH PRIVIES" REGARDED AS CIVIC AMENITY

Mr. Nariman On Sanitary Conditions In Ahmedabad

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., and a Working Committee Member has issued the following communique to the press:

"During my last visit to Ahmedabad to attend the Working Committee meeting, I requested Mr. Malvankar, the energetic President, to show me the dark side or ugly spots of the City. So far, I was well impressed by the great improvements recently made, by asphalted roads, better lights and cleaner surroundings, particularly on the main roads and outskirts of the City, but unless we see, what are medically termed the intestines and the deceased parts of a city also, it is not possible to have a correct idea of the whole administration. So we started one morning with Mr. Malvankar and my host Mr. J. Rao on our sanitary rounds. I was rather surprised to find that in many of the "poles" and "Sherries" that we visited the sanitary and drainage arrangements were of the most primitive and antequated style; the "Panch Privies" system appears to be a relic of centuries old institution, still cherished and nursed by the people with their characteristic orthodoxy and conservatism, as if it were a rare civic amenity. In our parts the Municipalities, are usually overwhelmed with protests, when a public privy or even a urinal, is situated near a place of worship, but here I found the position reversed; a "panch" privy exposed to the sky with no opening for a drain, was situated right in front of a beautiful artistic and rich Jain temple, presenting a clumsy contrast, stinking to the nose and ugly and even indecent to the sight; a nuisance that would not be tolerated for a day in any civilised city. Still curiously enough, the inhabitants appeared to be so attached to this monument that they become quite excited and raised a loud protest when the President, even timidly hinted about its removal. It is really strange that citizens so politically advanced and otherwise progressive should have such conservatism and reactionary views with regard to elementary principle of sanitation and civic welfare."

LABOURERS' CHAWLS, THE DARKEST DUNGEONS.

"But when this unseemly, ugly and in some cases filthy sights were certainly disagreeable and unpleasant, still the more painful and disgusting sights were experienced when we visited the labour areas and saw some of the "hovels" and "caves" which were wrongly described as labourers' chawls. We went to a large number of these chawls in different localities, including Jugaldas Chawl, Soraspur Hill Bhangi quarters, Kalupur Bridge, tin sheds at Norodo Road and several other localities where either the sweepers or labourers are lodged. We met accidently Dr. Seval, the Health Officer, who accompanied us to some of these chawls. Some of these places were marked U. H. H., i.e. unfit for human habitation. Still curiously enough, they were all occupied and mostly overcrowded. Some of them were considerably below the ground level, with no plinth, no floor, no window or any other ventilation, and I went in one or two of these nasty holes and shut the door and was on the point of being suffocated in less than five minutes. Though it was broad day light with a blinking sun outside, still once the door was shut, within it was as dark as the darkest dungeon in midnight, as completely airtight as a wooden box with a lid for a wooden door."

PATIENT IN EVERY HOUSE.

"The surroundings were equally filthy and insanitary; in most of the places stagnant, dirty water that looked like night-soil collections, was accumulated all round, breeding mosquitoes and germs and emanating filthy stench. Disease and death were hovering about the dismal dungy place and at almost every door was a sick patient laid up with high fever, unattended and uncared for, even the Municipal dispensary being beyond reach, being situated some miles away. Such a state of affairs would be a disgrace to any modern administration, but for Ahmedabad, the capital city of the Political India and headquarters of Mahatma, it is unexcusable and unpardonable. The contrast was terrible. At the one end of the beautiful bank of the river, gorgeous palaces with extravagant and luxurious surroundings like fairy lands, with stable for horses and kanells for dogs that are decidedly superior in every respect to those "hovels" and "dungeons" that serve as human habitation for these living instruments of wealth and production."

DISGRACE TO THE CITY.

"May I appeal to the Corporators, Mill Owners, Social Workers and Congress and Labour Workers to turn their serious attention even for a short time to this neglected and ignored section of humanity, and the best item in the programme of Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti Week would be to pull down these hovels and provide decent human habitation for these human beings. These dark spots in Ahmedabad Civic administration must be removed; otherwise, in spite of all other improvements, progress and advancement, these dungeons will remain as the ever standing disgrace to the City and its administration. They are not living on charity but paying reasonable and even economic rents and it is a crime to permit them to occupy structures even after declaring and making them as U. H. H."

Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

9-0 p.m.: Public meeting at Dwarkadas Lane, Fort, Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.
Speakers: Sjts. Ganpati Shankar Desai, Mulraj Karsondas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others.

9-0 p.m.: Sjt. Nakhwa's Magic Performance.
Prof: Javkar's Music.
Gymnastic Feats by others.

THE EXHIBITION WILL BE OPEN FROM 3 TO 10 P.M.

As the tickets for Bal Gandharwa's Concert and Master Krishna's are limited people are requested to book them early to avoid disappointment.

"RALLY ROUND THE RED FLAG."

Mass Meeting Of Bombay Workers.

Under the auspices of the Young Workers League, a mass meeting of Bombay workers was held on Naigam Maidan opposite Chawl No. 20, on Tuesday, which was addressed by Messrs. Ranadive, Deshpande, Phillip Anton, Bhise, Amunekar and Kulkarni. The speakers exhorted the workers to unite themselves under the red flag in order to check the onslaught of capitalism and Imperialism. Everywhere the workers standards are being attacked and mass unemployment is being forced upon them. Wage-cuts and indirect cuts due to high prices were adversely affecting the workers who are almost on the verge of starvation. Therefore unity for the coming fight was the need of the day. The meeting enthusiastically supported the appeal for unity.

The speakers referred to the work done by the Young Workers' League in awakening working class youth to political consciousness and how the League was the school for the young workers and anti-Imperialist young fighters.

BUY KHADDAR AND BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

EXHORTATION AT FLAG-SALUTATION CEREMONY.

Under the auspices of the 2nd Bhatwadi Rashtra Seva Sangh an impressive Flag-salutation ceremony took place at the above Wadi on Sunday last. Sjt. Nagindas Master, Vice-President, B.P.C.C. hoisted the Flag.

A Khadi Stall was opened and Khaddar worth over Rs. 100 was sold on the spot.

Proceedings began with the singing of national songs by Prabhat Pheries.

Mr. Chaudhari announced the programme of their Sangh during the "Gandhi Jayanti Week" which included besides flag-salutation, meetings, Charkha competition, Khaddar Pheries and collection of yarn.

Sjt. Nagindas Master explained the implication of "Gandhi Jayanti Week" and exhorted the gathering to buy as much Khaddar as possible during this week. By buying all the Khaddar that was now lying with the Khadi Bhandar, they would not only help Swadeshi Movement, but they would be giving sufficient work for the dumb millions who are not getting even one meal a day.

Mrs. Gokhale expressed regret that all the persons who attended the function were not dressed in complete Khaddar. She advised all not to have anything but Khaddar and requested the gathering to spin at least one hour a day.

Sjt. S.K. Patil explained the reasons of observing "Gandhi Jayanti Week." He praised the work done by Bombay at the call of Sardar Patel and advised them and especially Prabhat Pheries who had gathered to carry on both demonstrative and constructive work like Khadi Pheries etc. He said, if Mahatma returned back without bringing anything substantial, he must find every man and woman doing his or her bit in country's call and everybody dressed in pure Khadi he will simply be delighted. He appealed to everybody present to boycott all foreign cloth and buy as much Khaddar and thus help the Congress to give food to starving millions.

FOLLOW THE MAHATMA

Mr. C. R Reddi's Advice To Karnatak Students

(From A Correspondent)
DHARWAR, Oct. 3.

The Social Gathering of the Karnatak College was celebrated with great 'eclat' on the 1st and 2nd inst. A varied programme had been arranged with some new features by the Chairman and the Managing Committee of the Social Gathering. After the musical competitions, the College Hall was filled to overflowing to hear the address of Mr. C. R. Reddi who had specially travelled up to Dharwar from Chittoore. Principal G. B. Jathar, I.E.S. introduced the speaker as one who had a distiguished career at Cambridge where he had gained the unique distinction of being elected the Vice-President of the Cambridge Union.

Mr. C. R. Reddi who was received amidst applause began with the humourous observation that Principal Jathar had reversed the usual procedure in writing his biography and placing it before the audience, even when he was still alive indeed very much alive. He compared the Indian Universities and placed them in a very bad light in comparison with those in the West. Here the efficiency of a professor was measured by the number of hours for which he lectured or the number of students who pursued particular subjects. There the professor was a professor, because of his original work or research. He referred to the Cambridge professor who spent the winter in the Canary Islands and did his lecturing only in summer. A man like Professor Bury would be told that he was not wanted in Indian Universities. Again India was the only place where there were "Assistant" Professors. He would like the Professors to be independent and to be appointed by the University not for life in the first instance but for a period of three or five years and if re-elected on account of their original work, once or twice, he would have them become permanent. A Professor of the age of seventy or over created and maintained the university spirit. Indian professors, considering the conditions under which they worked did not add to the stock of existing knowledge. They were irrigating canals for watering the masses with the little knowledge they possessed.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Turning to the students, Mr. Reddi said that there was a time when the ambition of a College student was to become a High Court Judge. Happily that time is now passing away. Young men at College must turn their minds to public question. They must not be deterred by the cry that some social questions were described as political. In England every political question is now social or economic. In India "Social" means little more than inter-communal dining. He was glad that a larger number of men were now going in for sociality. They must cultivate these social studies while they are in College and not wait for four years. Law and Order were not every thing. Progress must also be considered. There are questions like "Swadeshi," untouchability, sanitary housing, education, etc., which could not be kept waiting. He would like the Karnatak students to form themselves into batches and take up these activities. This was his message for Karnatak students. They all admired Mahatma Gandhi, not without cause. How can their admiration be genuine without promoting one or the other of the causes he has at heart. The days of oratory have passed away. The time for action has come.

Professor D. P. Patravali, Chairman of the Social Gathering Committee thanked Mr. C. R. Reddi for coming all the way from Chittore and delivering his inspiring address. A guard-mounting parade by U. T. Corps of the College was followed up with an At Home to the guests, where a display of fret-work, embroidery and fine art work of the students engaged their attention. At night chorus songs, a "Kannad" representation of BenJonson's "The Silent Woman" and a diverting Marathi farce were greatly admired. On Friday the 2nd, Vilayat Hussain, the eminent musician of Belgaum entertained the audience with some choice songs.

Mrs. Jathar gave away the prizes and Professor Patrawali thanked Mrs. Jathar for distributing the prizes and the guests for their presence. This was followed by a short speech by Principal Jathar thanking the Chairman of the Gathering Prof. Patravali and the Managing Committee, and thus was concluded one of the most successful Social Gatherings in the annals of the Karnatak College.

The ban placed on the entry of the Tiran Afridis into British India has been removed. A number of Afridis were to be seen today moving about the bazaars of Peshawar City.

Several intense earth tremors lasting some ten seconds were felt here at 4 o'clock this morning.—A.P.

HOW AXING OPERATION EXCEEDED EXPECTATIONS.

"SURPLUS" SAVING OF 9 LAKHS!

G. I. P. R. Deputy Agent Before Railway Court

The enormous extent of retrenchment on the G. I. P. Railway was disclosed before the Railway Court of Inquiry on Tuesday when Mr. Scott, Deputy Agent of that Railway was examined.

Replying to Mr. S. C. Joshi the witness admitted that on account of retrenchment in the staff the Railway saved over Rs. 98 lakhs. Mr. Scott further admitted that this figure exceeded the saving that was required by Rs. nine lakhs.

Asked why the railway authorities did not stop further retrenchment when the required saving of Rs. 89 lakhs was reached the witness said that they did not know till August last that figure was exceeded.

TUESDAY'S SITTING.

The Railway Court of Inquiry at its resumed sitting on Tuesday further examined Mr. Scott, Deputy Agent of the G. I. P. Railway.

Replying to Mr. S. C. Joshi, vice-president of the Railwaymen's Federation witness said that the total number of men on the G. I. P. Railway in March 1930 was 1,12,685. In March 1931 the number was 86,115 and out of them 8,800 men were discharged. Further retrenchment was stopped in July 1931 on the instructions of the Railway Board. On the day, retrenchment was stopped the number of employees was 91,215.

9 LAKHS MORE SAVINGS.

The witness further stated that on account of the retrenchment the G. I. P. Railway was able to save Rs. 98,30,000 which exceeded by Rs. nine lakhs, as the retrenchment required was only 89 lakhs.

Mr. Vekatram Shastria member of the Court asked the witness why the Railway authorities did not stop further retrenchment when they had saved the required amount. Witness replied that they came to know only in August last that the saving would amount to Rs. 98 lakhs.

Mr. Joshi:—Did you not calculate the saving effected on account of retrenchment till the month of August?

Witness:—No. I did not know till then that the saving would be that much.

Mr. Joshi:—Is it not that you prepare the figures of your expenditure every week and publish them?

Witness:—Yes.

RAILWAY'S WEEKLY REPORTS.

Mr. Shastri wanted to know from Mr. Joshi if such weekly statements contained all the figures and Mr. Joshi replied that the Railway authorities were sending every possible detail about retrenchment to the Railway Board and if those statements were produced before the Court it would be found that it was possible to realise the extent of actual saving.

Mr. Joshi asked Mr. Scott if such reports were supplied to the Railway Board every week. Witness replied in the negative.

Mr. Joshi:—Do you send these reports every month?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Joshi:—Will you produce these reports before the Court?

Sir Jamshed Kanga: (Counsel for the Railways):—When can the Railway prepare these reports?

Mr. Joshi:—It can be done by one typist.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta:—We want reports till October.

Sir Jamshed Kanga:—Retrenchment was stopped in July last. Then what is the use of reports of the following months?

Mr. Mehta:—Those reports also will prove useful.

FOLLOWING A PRINCIPLE!

In reply to further questions of Mr. Joshi the witness explained the principles followed in discharging men. He stated that the rules laid down but the Railway Board in that respect were followed as far as possible.

Mr. Scott's examination was over when the Court rose for the day. The Court has so far examined over a hundred witnesses. It will examine some more witnesses from the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways to-day (Wednesday) and conclude its work in Bombay by to-morrow. (Thursday).

The Court will meet in Madras after this and then visit other centres.

Stop Press.

BAIL FOR SYED A. S. BUKHARI.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6.

The Sessions Judge accepted to-day the bail application filed on behalf of Syed Attaullah Shah Bukhari the well-known Moslem theologian, and ordered the accused to be released on production of two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each in two cases separately.

It will be recalled that the accused is being prosecuted under Section 124-A I. P. C. for two alleged seditious speeches.—A. P.

KASHMIR PROCLAMATION.

SHRINAGAR, Octa. 6.

A proclamation by the Maharaja of Kashmir gives a review of the events that led up to the firm action by the Government, raises the Magistrates, the police and the military for their extraordinary labours and announces amnesty to political prisoners. The proclamation concludes.—"I am confident that indication given above of my desire to bring about peaceful atmosphere will evoke a genuine and loyal response. It is unnecessary for me to repeat that if any section of my subjects desires to submit any reasonable request, they will receive my sympathetic consideration. I have done my duty, it is now for you, my people, to do yours. God bless you all and guide you."—A. P.

READING FOR PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Lord Reading left for Paris today to begin conversations with the French Ministers at Quai D'Orsay on morning of 7th October.—Reuter.

GERMAN CABINET IN MELTING POT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The first indication of the disintegration of the Bruening Cabinet is afforded by the resignation of Doctor Curtius, Foreign Minister. This is due to the fact that the Party of which he is representative in the Cabinet has withdrawn its support owing to his attitude in connection with the Austro-German Customs Union. Other members of the Cabinet including Herr Wirth, Minister of the Interior, have also lost support of their parties owing to Government's drastic financial decrees.—Reuter.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Dr. Curtius' withdrawal heralds the probable breaking up of the whole Cabinet, but Von. Hindenburg will probably re-entrust Dr. Bruening with the formation of a new one acceptable to the majority of the Reichstag. If the present Bruening Government, which is due to meet the Reichstag on 13th October, faces the music it is likely to be defeated on a vote of confidence.

The latest emergency decree provides that unemployed may be given onethird dole in the form of foodstuffs instead of cash and prohibits construction of public buildings until April 1934. The decree, it is reported, empowers Government to reduce salaries and pensions of 15,000 marks yearly and imposes very severe penalties on incitement to political strife.—Reuter.

Protection To Indian Paper Industry.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER AND NEW DUTY.

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, (Camp) Ootacamund, regarding the question of the protection of Indian paper industries in the course of which it is stated:—

There seems hardly any doubt that the protection given to the Paper Industry since 1925 has had its beneficial effects on the Industry. The protection of Indian Mills has gone up from an average of 27,000 tons between 1921-24 to about 40,000 tons in 1930. This is a distinctly encouraging feature. We understand that one of the Paper Mills has already put under operation a small Bamboo pulp plant and that another has ordered complete installation for the manufacture of pulp from Bamboo.

Regarding the Punjab Paper Mills, the cautious expectations of the Tariff Board expressed in their Report of 1925 have come true and the mill got this capital subscribed and worked for a short time.

A GOD-SEND DUTY.

The present duty of one anna per lb. has been a god-send and has saved the Indian mills from going under. If better conditions had prevailed in the trade, the mills would have had some respite to carry on the process of rationalisation still further. Scrapping old machinery and replacing it by modern and more economical plant is a matter of fresh investment. When large stocks have to be carried, because of slump and unremunerative prices, surplus capital or savings are absorbed. With the profit in the working, it is difficult to induce fresh capital into the concern.

When protection was granted in 1925, it was granted specifically to explore the possibilities of the manufacture of pulp and paper from Bamboo—a raw material full of promise and occuring in great abundance in several parts of India and Burma.

25,000th CAR produced by General Motors India Ltd.

Beautiful gold Chevrolet marks wonderful achievement of Bombay plant

ON Oct. 5th at the Bombay plant of General Motors India Ltd., a large group of distinguished visitors witnessed the final stages in the production of a magnificent Chevrolet sedan, its coachwork of gleaming gold and its interior upholstered in rich brocades.

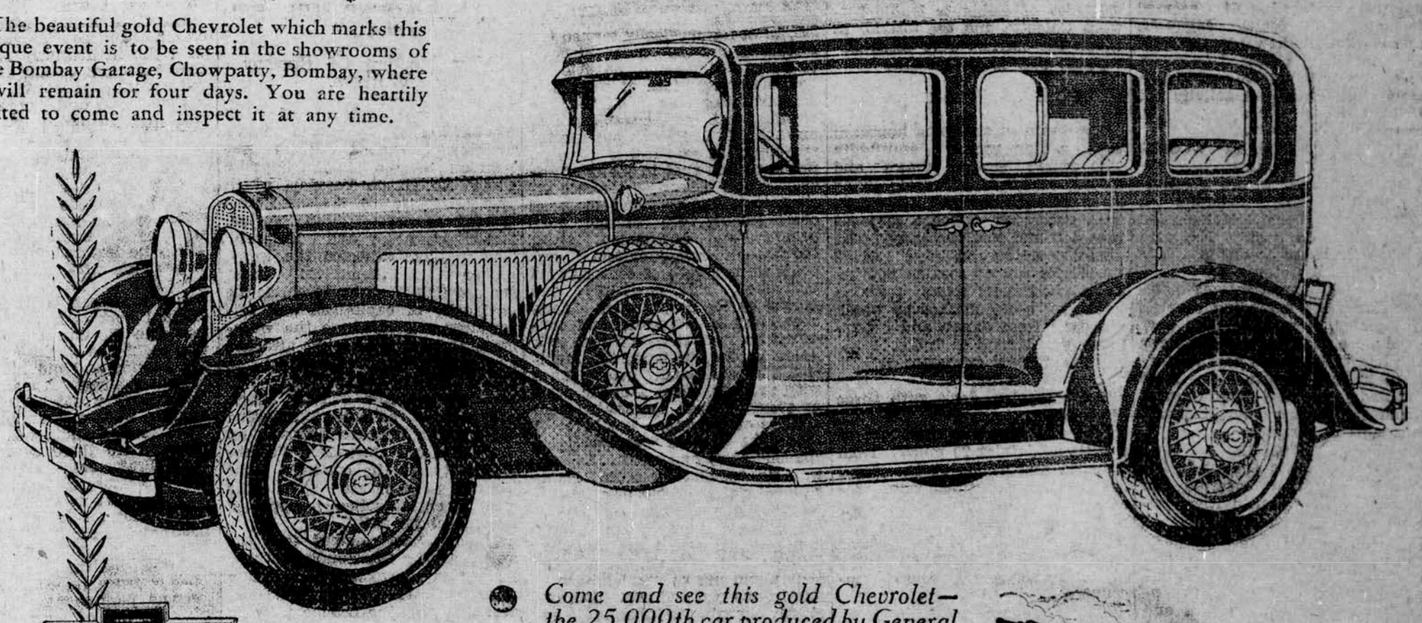
It was only on December 4th, 1928, that prominent citizens witnessed the production of the first Chevrolet to be built in India, and now, less than three years later, this golden Chevrolet marks the production of the 25,000th car by skilled Indian labour.

In these three years, the name of General Motors India Ltd. has become a household word. Throughout India, Burma and Ceylon—in cities, towns, villages, in fact wherever there are roads, and in many places where there are none—General Motors cars are being run by satisfied owners.

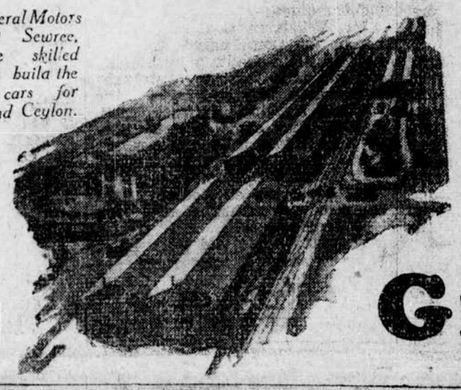
By linking up scattered towns and villages, providing cheap and rapid transportation for people and produce, the motor car is playing an important part in the industrial and commercial development of India. The achievement of 25,000 cars from one factory in so short a time is a significant indication of the contribution General Motors India Ltd. is making towards national prosperity.

* * * * *

The beautiful gold Chevrolet which marks this unique event is to be seen in the showrooms of The Bombay Garage, Chowpatty, Bombay, where it will remain for four days. You are heartily invited to come and inspect it at any time.



The plant of General Motors India Ltd. at Sewree, Bombay, where skilled Indian mechanics build the General Motors cars for India, Burma and Ceylon.



Come and see this gold Chevrolet—the 25,000th car produced by General Motors India Ltd.—at the Bombay Garage, Chowpatty, Bombay. On view from October 6th to October 9th.

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LIMITED

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKETS

Britain's Original Embarrassment.

TROUBLE FOR AMERICA AHEAD

Bombay, October 5.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly review:—

Not for thirty-three years has the price of cotton in New York broken 5-3/4 cents but it did so on Saturday and in the absence of manipulation or a miracle it looks as if it will go even lower. The weather over the Belt has been almost ideal for the rapid maturing of the plant and for picking and so far there has been a curious and significant similarity between the progress of the present crop and that of the 1926-27 season when a large outturn was made into a record crop from 1st September to the end of the year. Dry open weather during the picking season as well as being helpful to late cotton means a minimum loss through shedding, for cotton on the ground is as good as cotton on the plant if the ground is dry, and over an acreage exceeding 40 millions the significance of that factor needs no further emphasis.

AGE OF MIRACLES PAST.

As for a miracle we have an open mind as to whether the age of miracles is past, but the possibility of manipulation cannot be viewed with quite the same equanimity. America's position at the moment is somewhat unhappy inasmuch as she is still on Gold and in terms of any other Standard must sell dear. Yet considerably more than half her cotton must eventually find a home in Britain, the Continent of Europe and in the Far East. China is on Silver and might be interested although one day last week her Exchange moved 6 per cent. against her. Japan has already bought a considerable quantity of American cotton. Britain is off Gold and although Germany is still on it in theory, the maintenance of the Mark at a premium on Sterling is one of the minor mysteries of the position for, if one remembers rightly much of Britain's embarrassment was originally caused by the inability of Germany to repay Loans. Quite why some of those frozen credits do not thaw in the congenial atmosphere of an appreciated Mark is yet another minor mystery, unless may be they are not frozen but fossilized.

PROSPECTS OF TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

Whatever may be the detailed intricacies of it the broad issue is that the world sees a huge surplus in America and does not feel inclined to pay nor can it afford to pay America's present Gold prices for her cotton. The alternatives appear to be either for America to allow the position to drift in which case her farmers will get starvation prices for their produce or for the Government to bring an export bounty into being. The effect of such a bounty would be to put cotton prices in America up against her own consumers but by allowing foreigners to buy cheaper the present and potential congestion of stocks would be relieved. So far official statements have been against the proposition, but it is remembered hat consistency of statement and policy was not a characteristic of the American Government as expressed through the agency of its offspring—the Farm Board. In our opinion the a bounty is that it would cost a most forceful argument against a bountry is that it would cost a lot of money and as we have pointed out before America already has the prospect of trouble ahead when her taxpayers see the Budget position at the end of the year.

Meanwhile foreigners have heard of the proposal and not unnaturally hesitate to buy until they can be convinced that it is dead and definitely buried. Until they are sure of this they will buy only immediate requirements and the tendency will be for stocks in America to accumulate. With crop movement increasing it is difficult to see any hope for New York prices except through the medium of manipulation.

The Liverpool and Bombay markets will continue to fluctuate on the Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate and the only factor which makes us hesitate to recommend sales here is that the Cross Rate, easier on Saturday, might decline further. Its recovery from around 3.50 to practically 4.00 was, may be, a little too rapid to be entirely healthy. We have very definite faith in the ultimate recovery and stabilisation of Sterling, but, as Mr. Snowden pointed out, if foreigners meanwhile are prepared to sell either British Securities or Sterling at a sacrifice it would be a pity to stop them.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 5.

Silver:—Market closed quiet.

Spot	17-1/4
Forward	17-7/16

GOLD.

London, Oct. 5.

Bar gold fine per oz.	£5:3:6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 5.

Interest day to day Loans	3-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7-days' Market Loans	4-2/4 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months	6-3/8 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 Months	6-5/8 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 6 Months	6-3-4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 5.

T.T. London on Berlin	16.75
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.49
T.T. London on Brussels	27.31
T.T. London on Madrid	42.37
T.T. London on Milan	74.75
T.T. London on Berne	19.50
T.T. London on Paris	97.25
T.T London on Prague	120.50

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	26 5 0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	26 3 0
Mint Gold 2nd "	26 3 0
Silver Ready	57 0 0
Silver 1st Settlement	53 4 0
Silver 2nd "	53 4 0

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

October 6.

Himalaya, Sancovich, Trieste.
Quiloa, Brewer, Java.

DEPARTURES.

October 6.

Gurna, MacDonald. Karachi.
Jalaveera, Beaton, Karachi.
Silverfer, Woodrow, New York.
Argun Maru, Kawasaki, Kobe.
Karanja, Fitzerbert, Durban.
Bandra, Bradly, Busrah.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karanja will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Himalaya:—The Lloyd Coy's steamer Himalaya, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Quiloa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Quiloa arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N. Coy's steamer Jalaveera, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Gurna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gurna, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Argun Maru:—The O S K steamer Argun Maru, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Silverfer:—The Volkart Bros., steamer Silverfer, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

City of Marseilles for Antwerp.—372 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 53 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, H. Nensey & Co.

For Manchester.:—6 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 100 bales cotton thread waste, V. A. Sane.

For Glassgow:—2000 cwts. Linseed oil cakes; H Ramji & Co.

S S Himalaya for Trieste.—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 125 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 18000 cwts. groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

For Venice:—125 Bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 330 bales cotton raw; Vakharia & Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 53 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 4,000 cwts. groundnuts, 1500 cwts. castorseed, 400 cwts. linseed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe.—136 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.;

S S Argun Maru for Shanghai.—400 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.

For Moji.—200 ton iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Osaka.—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—50 ton iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka.—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong.—37 cwt. Fish mows, 7 cwts. shark fines, Currimbhoy & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

S S Gurna, Agents, M M & Co., from Moulmein.—3939 bags rice; 2554 pces. teak posts; 2502 pces. teak planks; 665 pces. teak squares; 55974 pces. teak scantlings.

From Rangoon.—17031 pces. teak boards; 60135 pces teak scantlings; 56 pces. teak posts; 291 pces. teak sleepers; 443 pces squares; 200 bars pig lead.

From Alleppey:—743 bags coconuts; 20 bags dry ginger.

From Cochin:—186 bundles coir yarn; 425 bundles coir rope.

From Calicut:—100 bales cotton 124 bales cotton waste; 75 bundles coir fibre; 25 bags coffee; 20 Hic. tea.

S S Kohinoor, Agents, T M & Co.; from Moulmein.—3026 bags rice.

From Rangoon.—1000 bags rice. 374 Nos. iron drums.

From Tuticorin.—50 bales cotton yarn; 34 cases rubber.

Calicut.—143 cases tea.

S S Bandra, Agents, M M & Co.; from Busrah.—966 bkts. dates.

From Mohammerah:—67 bags attari; 69 bags poppyseed; 69 bags Almonds; 20 bags almonds kernals; 25 bags salted skin; 3 bags beans.

From Bushire.—156 bags attari; 53 bags almonds; 149 bags raisin; 147 bags p. seed; 44 bags almond kernals.

From Dubai.—50 bundles fish manure.

From B'Abbas 23 bags raisin; 76 bags almond seed; 23 bags attari; 13 bags assofoitida.

From Mascat.—2048 bags dates; 142 bags pomagranates; 75 bags sardines.

Gwadar.—143 bundles mats; 102 cases dry fish.

From Charbar.—305 bundles mats.

From Karachi.—12 cases D. S. fish.

PT. KALISHANKAR'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. unveiled the portrait of the late Pandit Kalishankar Bajpai, a Congress volunteer who gave his life for his country during the last C. D. Campaign, on Sunday morning at the Congress House. A large gathering composed of the members of the B. P. C. C., Desh Sevikas, H. H. Dal Sevikas and the friends and admirers of the martyr witnessed the unveiling ceremony.

At the outset, Mr. I. S. Patel, President of the Memorial Committee, thanked the gathering and narrated the incident of Kalishankar's stupendous sacrifice for the cause of his country. The late Kalishankar received severe lathi blows in the Babu Genu procession, as a result of which he died in November last. Kalishankar was a brave volunteer who would count no cost in the discharge of his national duties.

TRIBUTES TO MARTYRS.

Mr. Nariman paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the martyr and said that the history of a free India would truly be the history of those martyrs. The honour that they were doing to the portrait of the late Kalishankar was an unusual one since so far the B. P. C. C. had put no portrait in the meeting hall where the present portrait had found its place. He was glad that the honour was well deserved. He hoped that very soon they would have the portraits of Martyr Babu Genu and other six martyrs who had given their lives so that their Mother country might live for ever as a free nation. Several garlands were offered to the portrait.

"JUNG-E-VARIAV DAY."

Celebrations At Allbless Bag

It was a great gathering that was held at Allbless Bag, Bombay, on Friday last, to celebrate the "Jung-e-Variav Day". It was organised by Messrs. Behman S. Banaji and K. A. Fitter, in the sacred memory of those brave Parsi women who sacrificed their lives a few centuries ago in bravely fighting against hordes of marauders, at Variav, a village near Surat, and presided over by Shamsul-Ulma, Dr. Sir J. J. Mody who said that the Variav story was not a myth, as some imagined, but was a fact, as was proved by some documents, which went to corroborate the statements of those who took the incident as a fact. He exhorted the present-day Parsi women to emulate the heroic deeds of their Variav sisters.

Mrs. Tehmina P. Joshi advised her Parsi sisters to be brave, economical and be up and doing for the communal welfare.

BE IN THE VANGUARD.

Mr. Behman Banaji went into the history of the Variav episode. He said Parsi women were well-known for their intelligence, bravery and education, and hoped they would ever strive to be in the vanguard at all times. He was sorry to find some of his sisters doing deeds which were a stain on their otherwise fair name, and hoped they would all do deeds which would redound to the credit of their community.

The President in his concluding speech, pointed out the duties of women, which was that domestic service must precede the communal and cosmopolitan services. He exhorted them to be economical and avserve simplicity in dress.

Mr. Maneck Dadachanji thanked the president and others in suitable terms and garlanded the president. A dinner followed in which about 350 men and women participated. Most of these present then went to the Cinema Majestic where the film "Devyani" was shewn. A large number of tickets for dinner and the show were distributed free by the organisers to poor Parsi women and children.

BABY'S
JUVENOL
The Great Herbal Tonic

"Half a bottle has worked wonders on my child" are the actual words of a doctor (an M.D.) who tried this on his own child. It's the patriotic and professional duty of every medical practitioner to investigate this National Product and save precious little lives.

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(2)

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Ceylon Tour	6-11-31 to 5-12-31	1st Rs. 675/- 2nd Rs. 600/-
JALGAON (Ajanta Caves) Jubbulpore (Marble Rocks) Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Sanchi.	23-12-31 to 2- 1-32	1st Rs. 275/- 2nd Rs. 150/-
Bhopal, Gwalior, Agra, Fatehpur, Sikri, Delhi, Jaipur, Udaipur.	23-12-31 to 2- 1-32	1st Rs. 275/- 2nd Rs. 150/-

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A great preventive Tonic:—Suitable to all climates.

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS

CONGRESS REJOINDER TO GOVERNMENT REPLY.

—:o:—

Flagrant Instances Of Breach Of Pact Exposed

The following is the continuation of the Congress rejoinder to Government reply regarding breaches of Pact in Bombay Presidency.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

7. Watan and Inam lands in Karnatak are not restored except on an undertaking not to take part in any future movement.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

7. The lands referred to are held under Sanads and on express conditions of loyalty contained in the Sanad, and do not come within the scope of the Settlement. But Government are prepared to consider the restoration of forfeited land of this kind provided the persons concerned apply to that effect, express regret, and undertake that their conduct in future will be satisfactory. Lands held on an express condition of loyalty and forfeited for disloyalty cannot be restored unless the holders renew their vows of loyalty.

REJOINDER—7.

It is not the Congress view that restoration of Watan and Inam lands do not come within the scope of the Settlement. This is a question of interpretation. Lands forfeited owing to the participation of their holders in the Congress movement ought to be unconditionally restored.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

8. Certain purchasers of lands intending to reconvey them to the original owners being dissuaded from doing so by the police authorities in the Surat District.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

8. Government have no information that the police are dissuading purchasers of forfeited lands from reconveying them to the original owners. The instructions issued by the Local Government are that Government officers should adopt an entirely neutral attitude and take no part in negotiations opened by or on behalf of former owners for the restoration of lands.

REJOINDER—8.

The fact that Government had no information that the police are dissuading purchasers of forfeited lands from reconveying them to the original owners does not disprove the charge of the Congress that the police authorities have in fact done so. In several cases such purchasers have turned round, under pressure from the police, after having agreed to return the lands purchased by them. In several cases the purchasers are still holding the land against their own will simply for fear of offending the police officials who had secured the bargains.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

9. 'Patels' and 'Mukhis' who have been appointed for 5 years or "until further orders" are being treated as permanently appointed.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

9. Appointments "until further orders" have only been confirmed where there was a definite promise made to the Patel or Mukhi that he would be confirmed if his conduct was satisfactory. As regards appointments for 5 years these were substantive appointments and were limited to 5 years as this was the period fixed by law for the appointment.

Mr. Gandhi contends that such appointments should be regarded as temporary, the men appointed to them dismissed and the former incumbents re-instated under paragraph 19 of the Settlement. Apart from the fact that under this paragraph each case is to be considered on its merits, the principle underlying the paragraph is that the vested rights of third parties should not be disturbed. This principle obviously operates to preclude the dismissal without any reason of an official, who has been appointed for five years before that period expires.

REJOINDER—9.

The words "until further order" in any appointment can possibly have no other meaning than that the appointment is temporary and, therefore, under the terms of the Settlement the old Patels or Mukhis should have been re-instated immediately.

Both on the question of appointments "for a period of 5 years" as also on appointments "until further orders," Mahatma Gandhi has questioned the interpretation put by Government and Government have also refused to refer the matter to an independent judge even in the restricted sense of interpreting the terms under dispute, but have claimed to have the sole authority to interpret them.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

10. Among these several have been shown to be undesirables, the 2 notorious cases being those of the 'Mukhi' of Ras and Patel Jehangir of Varad. The Ras 'Mukhi' has a conviction for possession of stolen property against him. During his regime, since the Truce, destruction of hedges and scores of trees and burning of cottages belonging to non-Dharalas has gone on. Jehangir Patel has been charged with numerous acts of bribery, misappropriation, extortion and hooliganism. He is reported to have a share in lands purchased by Sardar Garda in Bardoli and has enticed away servants of 'Patidars' of his village to serve on Garda's land. He took part recently in a police raid on the people of Varad for recovery of arrears.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

10. The case of the Mukhi of Ras (or rather both Mukhis of Ras) is still under correspondence. In regard to Patel Jehangir when the Mamlatdar went to the village to enquire into the allegations against him, those who had given information requested him to take evidence confidentially in the absence of Jehangir. The people were informed that no action could be taken unless Jehangir was informed of the allegations against him and was allowed to lead evidence to rebut the allegations. Subsequently Mr. Gandhi sent a note of indictment against Jehangir charging him with misappropriation of public fund and harassment of the people. These allegations are being enquired into. The allegation that Jehangir took part recently in a police raid on the people of Varad for recovery of arrears) means that he carried out his official duties in assisting the Mamlatdar, on a visit to the village to recover the arrears and that the Mamlatdar, knowing the risks which he ran in visiting the village for this purpose, took a small police party with him and his officers in case of a disturbance.

REJOINDER—10.

From the long correspondence, which has passed between Government and Mahatma Gandhi it appears that Gandhiji has considered these two cases as test cases for ascertaining the 'bonafide' of Government regarding the observance of the Settlement. But till now Government have successfully evaded the issue. The Mukhi of Ras was admittedly holding a temporary appointment at the time of the Settlement. He belongs to a Criminal tribe and has been convicted for being in possession of stolen property for which he suffered two months' rigorous imprisonment only about a year before his appointment. The old Mukhi should, under the terms of the Settlement, have been re-instated in his post long ago. Even now the reply of Government is that the case of the Mukhi of Ras is "still under correspondence." The fact is that the local officials are most unwilling to observe the Settlement even in such obvious cases and Government have not been able to overrule them.

In the other case of Patel Jehangir of Varad, although the Collector wrote to Mahatma Gandhi, assuring him that an open and impartial inquiry would be held in his case, no inquiry was made for a long time, in spite of serious allegations against Jehangir. The Mamlatdar, having recovered a very substantial portion of land revenue through the services of the old patel, changed his attitude subsequently and utilised Jehangir's services for terrorising the people of Varad in order to recover the remaining small portion of the arrears. The same Mamlatdar is now entrusted with the inquiry against Jehangir and the Congress is informed that all attempts are being made to frustrate the ends of justice and that the inquiry is neither open nor impartial but a sort of collusive affair between the police, the Revenue Officials and Jehangir which will eventually result in the whitewashing of the whole thing.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

11. Several Talatis in Jalalpur and Kaira not re-instated whilst all but one Bardoli have been reinstated, one not being re-instated for having taken part in civil disobedience movement.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

11. The number of talatis who have been re-instated in the Kaira district is found to be 11. In 10 of these cases the posts had already been filled and in the remaining case the talati was not re-instated because he had been dismissed for repeated insubordination. In the Surat district the talatis who have not been reinstated are 1 in Olpad, 2 in Jalalpur and 2 in Chikhli. The situation in this district is that a number of posts of talatis are due for reduction in accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee of 1922-23 and these posts are gradually being absorbed as vacancies occur. When therefore these talatis resigned the vacant posts became extinct, and, although it may be possible to absorb some of the resigned talatis in future vacancies, it is not now possible to recreate appointments which have been abolished owing to their superfluity.

REJOINDER—11.

It is a strange coincidence that the resignations of the talatis in Surat district should have taken place just at the moment when Government was in great earnest to carry out retrenchment of these minor posts recommended nine years ago by a Committee many other recommendations of which still await adoption

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

12. Two Deputy Collectors about whom there was an understanding between Lord Irwin on the one hand and Mr. Gandhi on the other that they should not ask to be re-instated but should apply for and be given pension have applied unsuccessfully.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

12. The understanding was that the Government of India should address the local Government on their behalf and this was done. It was made clear that the matter was within the discretion of the local Government who were unable to do anything for the persons concerned as they had not earned pension under the rules. Their posts had been permanently filled.

REJOINDER.

12. It is surprising that the understanding between Lord Irwin and Gandhiji should be denied. These two cases were discussed independently of the geseral question of reinstatement of officials who had resigned. Gandhiji was persuaded to abandon the claim for their reinstatement and accept instead an understanding that either they would receive pension or gratuity in lieu of pension, because the official plea to Lord Irwin was that it would be embarrassing for Provincial Governments to restore officials of high rank to their original position. The two gentlemen were fully entitled under the rules to a pension or a gratuity in lieu of pension, one of them being in the last year of his service. There was no question of their posts being permanently filled or not, as the claims for reinstatement, pressed during the talks which led to the Settlement, was deliberately given up on the assurance described above. The refusal to carry out the arrangement promised is a flagrant breach of the Settlement.

COMPLA INT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

13. Two men in subordinate medical department applied to be re-instated. The Surgeon General has rejected their application without showing any reason. (Dr Sinha who published a letter about prisoners in jail, who was asked to apoligise but did not and was therefore dismissed. Dr. Chandulal who resigned his post in pursuance of the campaign.)

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERN MENT.

13. Dr. Singh was employed temporarily in the Central Prison at Sabarmati (Ahmedabad). His services were dispensed with because of a letter he wrote in which he stateed that he considered it a crime and sin to continue in Government service and that he had made up his mind to refuse to co-operate with the Satanic Government whose very foundation is based on immoral principles. His application to be re-employed was rejected in the first instance, but on further reconsideration orders have been issued that he should be re-em-

(Continued on page 10)

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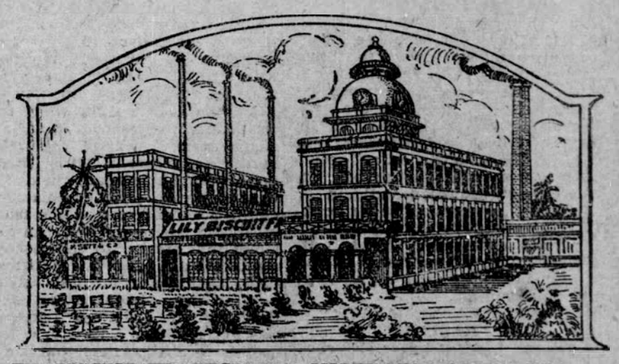

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Congress Rejoinder To Government Reply.

(Continued from page 9.)

ployed as a temporary officer in the next available vacancy, Mr. Chandulal resigned "in view of the many atrocities and acts of injustice done by Government." His post was filled permanently at once and it was not therefore possible to reinstate him.

REJOINDER.

13. It is clear from the facts relating to the case of Dr. Singh that his is not a case of dismissal. He had a good record of service. His only offence was that he was greatly touched by the sacrifices and sufferings of his fellow countrymen and countrywomen in the course of the last year's campaign and in a moment of emotion he expressed the inclinations of his mind in a private letter to a friend. He ought to have been restored to his original post if justice was to be done to him.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

14. Pension of 70-year old school master in Dholka (Ahmedabad District) forfeited. (Name: Mohanlal Mulshanker Bhatt.)

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

14. Mohanlal Mulshanker Bhat, a retired Schoolmaster, was prosecuted under section 143, I. P. C., and Sec. 43 (43) (c) of the Salt Act and convicted but released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. He was appointed Secretary of the Dholka Taluka Samiti and his activities as a volunteer continued until he was convictedted and sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 177, I.P.C. on the 5th July 1930. As his action amounted to grave misconduct within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations Government decided, after giving him an opportunity to make such representation as he might wish, that his pension should be withheld. In view of the aggravated nature of the offence and of the fact that the restoration of forfeited pensions is not a matter coming within the terms of the Settlement, Government are unable to restore the pension.

REJOINDER.

14. The penalising of pensioners who showed sympathy with the Congress and participated in its activities is certainly inconsistent with the spirit of the Settlement, nor can the Congress agree in the view taken by Government that participation in such activities constitutes "grave misconduct" justifying forfeiture of pension. In this particular case the forfeiture of the pension of a 70 years old school master appears vindictive.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

15. S. B. Joshi (P.W.D.), temporary supervisor, Rohri Canal, resigned in April 1930. He has been disqualified from getting Government service.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

15. Mr. S. B. Joshi, temporary supervisor, Rohri Canal, No. IV Divisions, resigned his appointment on the Lloyd Barrage and Canal Construction in April 1930 with the avowed object of joining in the civil disobedience movement. Government therefore directed that he should not be given any kind of Government employment in future. On reconsideration of his case in the light of clause 19 of the settlement, Government have decideed to remove the ban, and any application which Mr. Joshi may make for reinstatement will be considered on its merits.

REJOINDER.

15. In view of Government having admitted the facts complained of and offering to give relief, no rejoinder is necessary.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

16. Ahmedabad.—Eight girls and eleven boys of Ahmedabad rusticated from all Government and aided schools for all time for having taken part in the civil disobedience movement.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

16. No breach of the Settlement is involved since it contained no provision relating to the re-admission of students. The names of 4 boys at the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal High School, Ahmedabad, were struck off from the roll and 12 boys were rusticated for the remainder of the term ending in October 1930 for conduct subversive to school discipline in connection with an attempt made by some of the students forcibly to hoist the Congress flag in the compound of the shool. Similarly 6 girls were struck off the rolls of the Government Girls High School, at Ahmedabad, and 4 were rusticated for the remainder of the academic year on the same ground in connection with an attempt to break into the school compound and hoist the Congress flag, resulting in an open fight between the demonstrators and the lady teachers. A circular was issued by the Educational Inspector to Headmasters that none of the girls who were expelled or rusticated were to be admitted to any recognised school. Orders have been issued to withdraw the circular. It is not known if a similar circular was issued in the case of the boys, but enquiries are being made and, if so, it will be withdrawn.

REJOINDER.

16. The Congress holds that refusal to grant unconditional admission to students is inconsistent with the Settlement. In view however, of the admission of the facts complained of and and the relief given and offered, no rejoinder is necessary.

COMPPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

17. Ankola (Karwar District). —Four students who were rusticated are still not being admitted. A boy's scholarship forfeited.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

17. No breach of the Settlement is involved since it contained no provision relating to the re-admission of students. Of the 4 pupils whose names were struck off the roll at Ankola, 3 who applied for admission have been re-admitted. The 4th has not yet applied. In April, May and June 1930 the boy Kamalaka Uma Narwekar defied the provision of the Alt Act and took part in Forest Satyagraha on the 18th August 1930 for which he was arrested, tried and convicted. He was therefore excluded from the school as conditions at the time were such that if discipline was to be maintained, it was necessary to take notice of offences against it, particularly in the case of Government scholars whose conduct should be exemplary. At the request of his guardian, he was re-admitted in April 1931 The scholarship which was forfeited has not yet been restored because its tenure is conditional on good conduct and, the boy having been re-admitted to the school so recently, it is considered that a longer period of probation is necessary.

REJOINDER.

17. The facts are not denied by Government. It is the view of the Congress that the penalising of students by refusing them unconditional admission is inconsistent with the Settlement. Three out of the four boys have, since the complaint was made, been admitted but the non-restoration of the scholarship of the fourth boy is in conflict with the spirit of the Settlement.

SCHEDEULE B.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

1. In Bardoli Rs. 21,00,000 out of Rs. 22,00,000 have been paid out of the current dues. It is claimed that Congress workers are responsible for these payments. When they began collections it is common knowledge that they told the peasants that they were to pay all they could both of the current dues and arrears. The majority declared themselves to be hardly able to pay even the current dues. The authorities, after hesitation and even flat refusal for some time in some cases, accepted payments and gave receipts on account of current dues. Now to demand arrears or current dues from those who plead inability is a breach of faith with the workers and the people. So far as the arrears are concerned, it is contended that if the authorised arrears are suspended because of the fall in prices as they are, the unauthorised arrears deserve the same treatment with greater force, because the men having been civil resisters have in addition to the losses due to low prices suffered severe losses through migration. These losses have been estimated and presented to the authorities. Nevertheless Congress workers have offered to re-examine cases suspected by the authorities. What they resent is coercive processes fines and display of the police who surround peoples' houses.

(To Be Continued.)

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Finance And Industry

((Continued from page 4).

cent discoveries in science are another. The rapidity with which vast schemes can be and are executed in these days is a third source. Developments have taken place within the past 50 years the like of which had not happened within the previous 500 years. Man has shown indefatigable thirst for invention and we have as a result, the automobile, the aeroplane, the telephone, the radio, the radio broadcasting and television, and more are still coming. We have the testimony of medical men in Great Britain that the average duration of life in that country has doubled within the past 300 years. American economists have estimated that the world's wealth within the past 150 years has increased tenfold. By mechanisation of industry and agriculture, human labour is economised; mainly by this means it is computed that every worker in the United States of America has secured on an average 30 invisible slaves to help him in his work. Engineers reckon that, before long, the aeroplane will fly as safely and land as slowly as do the birds of the air, and they promise a velocity of 300 miles an hour in the near future. We have all these appliances which, under a free constitution, we can impress into our service.

We have about 100,000 students in our Universities, the largest number at the present time in any country, save the United States of America. By changing their educational policies and enforcing a unity of purpose, this vast force can be distributed among all the professions and occupations for which trained men are wanted. If, in this and other ways, the immense man power at our disposal is suitably mobilised, drilled and put to work, it may be the means of bringing up an unprecedented harvest of wealth and power within a very short time.

Before bringing my remarks to a close, I should like to invite attention to a characteristic remark made to me by the late Mr. Ranade which will give point to his philosophy of work and life. The incident I refer to is already recorded in one of the biographies of Mr. Ranade. On my return from a visit to Japan in the year 1898, I happened to meet Mr. Ranade in Bombay. One evening he invited me to dinner at his residence at which a friend of his Mr. Waman Abaji Modak, who had an attack of paralysis was also staying. As I was leaving after dinner, Mr. Ranade walked up with me to the outer gate and, as we passed Mr. Modak's room, pointed to it and remarked "In that room is staying a friend who is suffering from a disease from which all India suffers at the present time."

This remark sounds true even to-day. I would ask the young men and young ladies present here to ponder over it and prepare themselves for a life of strenuous toil for the future. In the ultimate test, the secret of success is work, team work, organised work. Every adult member of family should be made to put in 8 hours work every working day of the week. The value of the work is enhanced by a systematic arrangement of what you have to do and by its methodical performance in close association with fellow men.

Addressing particularly the students assembled here I would say: always think ahead and work ahead. Put your mind, your arm and your heart on the job. Work brings you happiness, work gives you success, work makes the stupid man bright and the bright man brilliant. If you put your strength into joint stock, you will be helping your fellowmen, and, may be, helping also to build up an efficient nation.

"If every one works and no one shirks,
"You can raise a city from the dead."

HANDICAPPING INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Protest Against Enhanced Freight

Mr. M. R. Gandhi, Secretary, Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association has addressed the following letter to the Director Railway Board, in connection with the proposed enhancement of freight on piece-goods and other articles:—

I am directed by the Committee of my Association to address you as under:—

The attention of my committee has been drawn to the letter you addressed to the General Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, Delhi on 16th September 1931, in which you have referred to the proposal under consideration of the Railway Board to enhance the classification for Sugar Piece-Goods, and tobacco.

As you are probably aware, my Association is the principal body representing the wholesale dealers in Piece-Goods in Western India and therefore my Committee feel the Railway Board should have invited the views of my Association before taking such a momentous step as is contemplated. My Committee being interested in Piece-Goods trade wish to dwell only on the effect of the enchanced rate on Piece-Goods Trade and the Railway Finance.

HAMPERING INDIAN TEXTILES

My Committee appreciate the difficulties of the Railway Board in the present unprecedented times of trade depression, and the consequent falling off in the earnings of the Railways. But, my Committee would point out that whatever steps the Railway Board might take to balance the budget of the State Railways should not be such as to hamper the growth of the national industries or be a clog on the trade with the necessary result of defeating their own purpose. Viewed from the point of view, the proposed enhancement, on piece-goods trade from Rs. 6 R. R. to Rs. 8. R. R. and from Rs. 4. O. R. to Rs. 6. O.R. is such as would most likely adversely affect the Indian Mill Industry in particular the Indian Piece-Goods Trade in general. In the present days of acute depression in prices, the proposed 50 per cent. rise in freights is a measure which is bound to react most unfavourably on the National Industry of the country.

ADDING TO DEPRESSION.

Taking into consideration the present level of prices in piece-goods, which are 40 per cent. lower than two years ago, the enhancement of freight would worth with a much more adverse effect than at first it appears.

Further my Committee would point out that before embarking upon the proposed measure, the Railway Board should explore all avenues of retrenchment and though they are aware that the Authorities put forth a claim of having effected retrenchment in the services, yet in the opinion of my Committee, there is still great amount of scope of reducing expenditure if a thorough wholesale enquiry be instituted with a view to point out the possibilities of indianising the services and of cutting down the top heavy expenditure of Superior Services in the Railways.

Without dwelling upon the other directions for economy, my Committee at this stage would lay particular emphises on the urgent desirability of revising the classification of those goods which have the direct effect of killing national industries and which are already enjoying the previleges of special treatment so far as the freights charged thereon are concerned.

Finally, my Committee would request the Railway Board to consult the organised commercial bodies before embarking upon a further policy of enhancing rates which are likely to adversely react upon the industry and trade of the country.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE-1931

Under the auspices of the Mysore Secondary Education League, the next All-India Conference of the Federation of Teachers' Associations will be held in Bangalore City from 28th to 30th December 1931. A reception committee consisting of many influential ladies and gentlemen has been formed.

Membership of the Reception Committee is open to all the members of the Mysore Secondary Education League and others interested in Education. Membership fee for the former is Rs. 2 and a minimum of Rs. 3 for the latter. The fee for Delegates from the Affiliated Associations of the Federation is Rs. 2. All payments are to be made to Mr. S. Kalappa, Joint Secretary and Treasurer, Mysore Secondary Education League, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

Papers on educational topics are invited from all Educationists and Educational Institutions, including the Universities, in India. Papers will be read and discussed in Sectional Meetings. The last date for the receiving of papers is the 15th of November 1931. In addition to papers there will be general discussions on the following topics:—(1) Religious and Moral Instruction in Schools. (2) School Inspection (3) Professional solidarity and how to achieve it.

Arrangements are also being made for holding an All-India Educational Exhibition under the auspices of the Mysore Secondary Education League. All correspondence regarding the Exhibition may be addressed to Mr. K. Sampathgiri Rao, Head Master, National High School, Basavangudi, P. O., Bangalore.

Details may be obtained from Mr. G. Sreedhara Murty B. A., Head Master, Government High School, Fort, Bangalore City, who is the local Secretary for the Conference or from Mr. C. Krishnaswamy Rao, Secretary, Mysore Secondary Education League and Head Master, Normal School, Hassan.

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months: weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months: weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.
AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

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At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: *"I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health."*

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

SOUTHERN SELLING AND WALL-STREET WEAKNESS

Fossick Estimates Crop 1,53,75,000 Bales

Bombay, Oct. 6.

The New York cotton futures market again ruled quiet on continued Southern Hedge selling and weakness of Wall Street. In view of the Bureau report due on Thursday, professional operators are keeping square accounts. Prices fluctuated within a range of 14 points and closed at a net decline of 10 to 12 points. Spot cottton prices declined 10 points to 5.50c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 10 to 12 points with Spot cotton 15 points down at 5-15.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady and prices advanced considerably on local shorts covering. Good Egyptian market and lower exchange rates influenced the course of prices. Later on wide differences brought out hedge selling, which was in evidence all the afternoon and prices gave way. The market closed at a decline of 15 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points to 4.60.

American Cross Rate at New York closed at 3.83½ dollars. The Fossick Bureau estimates the crops at 1,53,75,000 bales at a condition of 59.9 per cent.

East Indian cotton futures declined 4 to 12 points and Egyptian cotton prices closed 13 to 16 points lower.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and prices closed at a decline of 41 points to 46 points.

The next Bureau Report will be published on the 8th inst. at 4 p.m. (Greenwich Time.) Bombay cotton market will remain closed during the usual trading hours on Thursday on account of "Gandhi Jayanti" but will open in the evening between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. for forward business.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

On the Liverpool Cotton Exchange this week prices for spot cotton have fallen, but a fair amount of business has passed hands. In the Futures section, with conditions almost entirely reversed as compared with last week, quotations reacted sharply. To-day, scattered buying and very little buying offered due to the reaction in Sterling Exchange, lifted prices, but the market is apparently very hollow.

Prices for Egyptian descriptions have moved in sympathy with American Futures.

MANCHESTER COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth:—Trade with India continues to be on a restricted scale and the prospects of a revival with that country far from promising in view of the increased duties. Nevertheless, buyers are still keeping in touch with the Indian market, and, with enquiries from most other outlets still plentiful, interest has been sustained, although actual business has been hampered by the fall in prices for the raw material.

Yarns:—The turnover in yarns, although not on a very large scale, has been more evenly distributed both as regards American and Egyptian descriptions, and, in spite of the easier prices at which cotton is now being quoted, spinners maintain a firm attitude.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest 5.63 + .02
Lowest 5.49—.12.

N. Y. January Highest 5.73 (Opening) Lowest 5.59 (2-52 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: Memphis cables: Light to moderate rainfall in New Orleans dist. (S. E. Louisiana), Vicksburg dist. (Mississippi). Weather favourable: warm.

10-53 a.m.: Egyptian Government estimates crop Sakel 1,360,000; Others 5,055,000. (Compared with last year, Sakel 2,328-999; Others 6,092,000.)

10-55 a.m.: New York cables: Our travelling man estimates Texas crop 5,000,000; Oklahoma 1,100,000; open bolls everywhere, wages low, pickers reluctant.

11-35 a.m.: Scattered demand, scarcity of contracts, decline in Exchange.

3-26 p.m.: New York cables: Large volume of hedges are being absorbed by trade; semi-demoralized securities check speculative buyers.

9-00 p.m.: Market easier on considerable hedge selling in both markets.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 5th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market still influenced by Sterling. Improvement in trade maintained, but crop still making very satisfactory progress. New York heavy naturally owing to continued hedge selling."

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Cotton. "Demand not sufficient to sustain the market, public interest lacking in the market as a result of weakness on Stock Exchange, while hedge pressure continues, cannot see anything to put the market up, we think market is a sale on all upturns for the present."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, October 5.

December	5.51—.10
January	5.60—.12
March	5.78—.12
May	5.98—.10
July	5.15—.11
Middling Spot	5.50—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, October 5.

October	5.30—.10
December	5.45—.12
Middling Spot	5.15—.15

NEW YORK.
New York, October 5.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	5.33
January	5.65
March	5.83

New York: Noon Call.

October	5.38
January	5.64
March	5 83

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, October 5.

	Opening	Closing
September	—	—
October	—	4.05—.15
November		4.00—.16
December		4.00—.15
January	4.11	4.03—.14
February		4.06—.14
March		4.10—.13
April		4.13—.13
May		4.17—.13
June		4.23—.10
July	4.30	4.25—.11
August		4.28—.10
September		4.30—.10
October		4.34—.03
Middling Spot		4.60 plus .03

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, October 5.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple.)	3.56
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.06
Broach, Superfine (Good Satple)	4.18
Oomra, Good	3.56
Oomra, Fully Good	3.66
Oomra, Fine	3.81
Bengal, Good	3.41
Bengal, Fully Good	3.51
Bengal, Fine	3.61
Scinde, Fully Good	3.51
Scinde, Fine	3.61
Scinde, Superfine	3.71

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, October 5.

Sakellaridis, September	—
October	6.56
November	6.72
December	—
January	6.93
March	6 92
May	7.03
July	7.13
October	7.23
F.G.F. Spot	7.15

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FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Oct. 6.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Oct. sh. 4/3d.—1/4d.
Dec. sh. 4/5 3/4d.—1/2d.
Mar. sh. 4/8 1/2d.—5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Dec. dol. 44 7/8—1.
March dol. 47 1/2—7/8.
May dol. 48 7/8—1.

LONDON LINSEED.
Oct. £8/11/3 sh. 2/6d. Up.
Market firmer.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Nov. 11.30—10.30—10.
Feb. 10.97—3.
Market quiet.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Oct/Dec. sh. 16/1 1/2d. 4 1/2d Up.
Jan/Apr. sh. 17/6d.
Market dull.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
December 1.36—3.
March 1.34—3.
May 1.39—2.
Market quiet.

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—"Prices declined on Commission House selling, bearish visible supply and stop loss selling. Closed easy."

Linseed Cable (London 5th October 1931.

"Good business has passed hands in Linseed at lower prices."

Linseed Oil Cable (London 5th October 1931.)

"Has reacted, but a fair trade is reported."

Wheat Cable (London 5th October 1931.)

"Prices for this commodity have declined owing to the increased offerings and the absence of any

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 5.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	99
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
National Bank of India	28
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	83-1/2
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	72-3/4
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	97-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	37-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	42
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	48
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	62
Consols 2½ p.c.	54-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	96-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	88-1/2

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, October 5.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports .....Nil bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain .....Nil bales.
Day's exports to the Continent .....Nil bales.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Disappointing New York advices created bearish feeling among local operators. In some cases those who bought yesterday were liquidating. Expectation of a Bearish Bureau on the 8th inst. is discouraging bulls. However, one must not overlook the fact that prices in America have declined considerably and those who were expecting 5 cents, will now come forward to cover short sales and go in stocks. Although the supply situation is bearish but changed exchanges will have very healthy effect on takings by spinners outside the United States of America.

Our market opened to-day at Rs. 160 for Broach A.-M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 159-8 on tired long liquidation, prices advanced to Rs. 161-4 on active short covering and fresh buying. As soon as buying orders were executed, the market displayed quieter tone and declined to Rs. 159-8.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 10 points but it opened at a decline of 2 points and recovered 1 point from the opening level. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 160.
Oomra D.-J 138-8.
Bengal D.-J. 120.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 6.

Oct.	87.80—1.60
Jan.	92.90—0.80
April	93.30—1.80

READY COTTON SALES.

? Bombay, Oct. 6.

100 B. Mavji Khurja 129 1/2.
100 Dawn mill Banusa 134.
378 Currimbhai Amod Broach Rate.
54 Bussan and Co., Karanja 141.

AMERICAN CROSS RATE.
London, Oct. 6.

Previous London closing 3.83 1/4
Previous New York Closing 3.83 1/2
To-day's London Opening 3.82

44 Bussan and Co. Amraoti 141.
137 Bussan and Co., Harda old 138.
112 Bussan and Co., Shenabad 136.
68 P. Crystal and Co., Arvi old 135.
50 P. Crystal and Co., Gasur 136
57 G. G. Kesha and Co., Karanja 142.
200 G. G. Kesha and Co., Arvi 144.
66 Tata and Co., Bagalkot 170.
100 Japan Trading and Co., Wun 145 1/4.
100 Tata and Co., Manavadar 151. z
112 Ralli Bros., Yeotmas 143.

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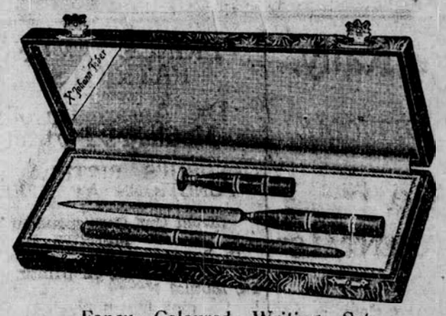

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STOCKS & SHARES.

SCATTERED SHORT COVERING

Tata Steel Shares Firm

Bombay, October 6.

The Share Market ruled somewhat better to-day on scattered short covering. Business was confined to narrow limit but there was absence of selling pressure. At the opening prices were somewhat below last closing, but soon made up the lost ground.

Both financial and political outlook is uncertain and money market being firm, there is no inclination to buy shares. However, there was good demand for Tata manufactured goods while on the other hand, they find imports very tempting. This means that the countries with Gold Standard will soon find themselves importing materially in excess of their exports. This state will ultimately tell on the financial structure of these countries and shall have to face the inevitable end namely: "crisis."

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 675 and closed at Rs. 678|12; Fazal shares after improving to Rs 335 closed at Rs. 332|8; Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 336|4 and soon firmed upto Rs. 643|8 on short covering, but closed at Rs. 341|11. Tata Steel ordinary shares after advancing to Rs. 29|12 closed at Rs. 29|6. Cement shares were in moderate demand.

3-1|2 per cent. Govt. Paper opened at Rs. 51|8. At this level there was short covering, which hardened prices to Rs. 51|13, but towards the close there was some profit-taking which depressed prices to Rs. 51-10. Other Securities ruled easy with numerous sellers.

Out of a total of 17910 shares tendered through the clearing House of the Stock Exchange the following are conspicuous:—

Bombay Dyeing	477
Bombay Burma	447
Bundi	2540
Century	204
Crescent	166
Colaba	274
Fazal	682
Indian Cement	263
Indore	314
Kohinoor	570
Katni Ord.	180
Nagpur	359
New Great	194
Pabani	204
Pearl	491
Swadeshi	251
Tata Steel Or.	6010
Tata Steel Def.	237
Tata Hydro	913
Tram	2075

The Market is closed from 6th th to 10th inst. will re-open on 12th inst.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Bombay Dyeing 675; 73; 78; 77; 79;
Century 196; 200;
Colaba 71; 73;
Crescent 56;
Fazul 331; 34; 32; 34; 33;
Indore 310;
Madhowji 10;
Nagpur 272; 77;
New Great 113; 18;
Pearl 176; 78; 77;
Simplex 51;
Swadeshi 213; 17;
Burma 338; 42; 43; 41;
Hydro 107;
Tram 100-15;
Deff. 322;
Ord. 28-12; 24-8; 6;
Bundi 14-4;
Indian 171; 75; 74;
Katni Ord. 153;
Alcock 95;

Steel shares. It is said that improvement in Belga, the currency of Belgium, has hampered with the export trade of Iron. Thus there is all chance for better business for Tata Steels, but this situation will continue as long as Exchanges are unstable. It is almost certain that either sterling will be stabilised, or other countries will throw off the Gold Standard. Those countries who are on gold standard at present find it absolutely difficult to export

MILLS.
Bombay, Oct. 6.

100 Ahm. Advance 245

50 Apollo	1-5-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	679-6
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	200
500 Central Indian P.	405
100 Central India	277-8
100 Colaba	73-2
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	53-4
250 Currim.	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	3-2
250 Fazulbhoy	333-2
100 Finlay	66-4
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	83-2
1000 Hindustan	1290
100 Indore-Malwa	310
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	8-4
100 Khatau	60
100 Kohinoor	113-2
250 Laxmi	715
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	310-0
50 Mysore	97-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	118-2
100 New City	43-12
259 Pabani	97-8
250 Pearl	177-8
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-0
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1525
250 Simplex	51-4
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	217-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1.165-0
1000 Western	657-8xd.
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	63
50-25 Central	13-14
£10-5 Eastern	62
500 Imperial	871-4
500-125 Imperial Cont.	218-12
100-50 India	74
5 Union	2-15
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	14-4
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	174-6
100 Katni 1st P.	102-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	102
40 Katni Def.	595
100 Katni	153-12
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	7-4
100 Shahabad	172-8
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-2
200-100 Oriental	1480
10 Vulcan	4-11
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	100
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975
1000 Andhra Valley	577-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	60-4
50 Bom. Tram	100-15
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-12
100 Tata Hydro	107-13
1000 Tata Power	1062-8
1000 Tata Power	347-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Pranti	872-8
100 Amritsar Patti	96-8
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho. Barramati	75
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhoe	50
500 Tapti Valley	560
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	105-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	48-4
20 Tata Steel D	322-8
75 Tata Steel	20-3
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	95
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	176-4
50 Bom. Telephone	40-8
85 Brit. B. Petrol	2-10
125 Bombay Burma Old	341-11
50 Bom. Burma New	118-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	133-2
15 Scindia	6-1-0
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	50-10-6
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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1931.

Communalists' Grand Rally.

.BABBLE OF VOICES IN UNOFFICIAL COMMITTEE.

Congress Confronted With Plethora Of Claims.

"NO COMPROMISE ON FUNDAMENTALS" SAYS GANDHIJI.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A stand against communal representation and separate representation is reported to have been made by Gandhiji towards the close of to-day's sitting of the Unofficial Committee, after the representatives of the various minorities had presented their claims for separate representation and the quantum of representation. Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have given expression to the sense of unreality if all claims were taken at their face-value, and said that he felt cramped and hemmed in, amidst the plethora of claims. Though he had not been idle, he was hitherto unable to see daylight, but if he saw light, he would act.

Gandhiji is reported to have expressed the belief that he was able to help, but invited the Conference to elect another Chairman, if they thought otherwise; for, he would not be ashamed to say that he had tried and failed.

CONGRESS AGAINST SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

Urging the need for a spirit of conciliation, Gandhiji is reported to have invited the Conference to take more time, if necessary, but declared that he was unable to compromise on fundamentals, and desirous as they were to see India a great Nation, the Congress would never agree to communal representation and would be unworthy of its name, if it allowed separate representation.

SETTLEMENT ON PROVINCIAL BASIS.

H.H. the Aga Khan appears to have suggested that the problem should be tackled Province by Province, leaving to the last those which presented the thorniest problems.

Sir Provash Mitter is also understood to have urged the need for all parties considering whether the country's needs demanded a evision of their attitude.

CLAMOUR FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Earlier, the Conference took up the question of separate electorates on which voting appears to have been generally close, and it is understood that Dr. Sapru objected that voting was not the proper method of arriving at a compromise. Claims for separate electorates are reported to have been made by the Depressed Classes, Europeans, Indian Christians (though it is understood that Dr Datta opposed them), Anglo-Indians and Muslims.

It was after hearing the quantum claims that the remarks attributed to Gandhiji were uttered. It is reported, that Dr. Ambedkar asked for an average of 15 per cent. in Provincial and representation on population basis in the Central Legislatures.

WEIGHTAGE FOR EUROPEANS.

Sir H. Carr claimed weightage, and it is understood that he rejected Sir Ali Imam's suggestion that the Indian and European commerce should be jointly represented.

Mr. Pannirselvam is said to have wanted equality of representation with the Europeans and the Anglo-Indians, and Col. Gidney is said to have claimed 22 seats distributed between the Provinces, and 3 seats in the Federal Lower House and one in the Upper House.

DR. SAPRU ON MUSLIM CLAIMS.

The Muslim claim involved one-third representation in both the Federal Houses, representation in Bengal and Punjab in accordance with the 1931 census, and present weightage in other Provinces with similar concession to the Hindus in the Frontier Province and Sind.

Dr. Sapru is reported to have pointed out that this went beyond what was claimed at the last Round Table Conference and indicated dissent.

The Sikhs asked for 30 per cent. in the Punjab; 6 per cent in the Frontier and 5 per cent. of British Indian representation in the Central Legislature and Dr. Moonje is reported to have favoured the representation of the Hindus on the Frontier Province on population basis, but weightage, if given to other minorities, elsewhere.—R. T. Special.

Agreement Reached At Last.

IMMEDIATE ELECTION FAVOURED.

"Mac" To Issue Manifesto.

PREMIER TO HAVE FREE HAND?

LONDON, Oct. 5 (11-59 P. M.)

After two hours, the Cabinet, including Sir Herbert Samuel and Lord Reading reached an agreement.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (12-10 A. M.)

The Cabinet has unanimously decided in favour of the immediate Election on the basis of a manifesto to be issued by the Premier.

It is understood that the Manifesto will give the Premier a free-hand. No official statement is being issued till Mr. MacDonald has seen the King, and possibly not before Wednesday, in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

LIBERALS AVOID PARTY SPLIT

Unconditional Support To Premier

LONDON, October 6.

Government's decision to hold an immediate election has intensely relieved the public which is generally agreed that the election is necessary, and was dismayed over the protracted indecision of the Cabinet which was causing enthusiasm of supporters to evaporate daily. Considerable speculation has been aroused over the wording of the manifesto which it is believed will be couched in very broad terms, demanding the electorates' authorisation of any measures which the Government may think necessary to buttress the British currency and restore the Trade balance; but it is not known whether tariffs will be specifically mentioned.

LIBERALS' GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

What arrangements will be made for Conservative and Liberals not to contest the same seats has not yet been announced, but the Liberals, so far appear to have achieved a seemingly impossible task of avoiding or deferring Party split. In view of the unanimity of the Cabinet it seems certain that Conservatives and Liberals have both, to some extent, compromised on fiscal matters.

SIR J. SIMON'S UNCONDITIONAL SUPPORT.

The Liberal decision which was taken despite Lloyd George's irreconcilable attitude towards tariffs was apparently influenced by a resolution passed by 22 Liberals headed by Sir J. Simon last evening, pledging unconditional support to the Premier—. Reuter Special.

"PRINCE AMONG PATRIOTS"

Dr. Ansari Unveils Motilalji's Portrait

GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY FUNCTIONS AT MEERUT

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Oct. 4.

In honour of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday an oil painting of Pt. Motilal Nehru was presented by the staff and students of Meerut College. The portrait was unveiled on the evening of the 2nd inst. by Dr. M. A. Ansari who had specially come over from Delhi for this purpose.

The functaion was held in the College grounds. Lt.-Col. T. F. O'Donell the Principal, presided over the function.

Dr. Ansari unveiling the portrait pointed out to the students the tremendous and multifarious services and sacrifices of the late lamented Pt. Moti Lal Nehru who he said was a prince among patriots. He lingered lovingly on old memories and Panditji's sterling qualities. He described several anecdotes about his private and public life. He declared while his voice shook with emotion Panditji was an aristocrat of aristocrats yet he was the first not excluding even Deshbandhu C. R. Dass to come forward and renounce his practice at the call of Mahatma Gandhi. It was he who restored the honour and the prestige of the Punjab and it was he who gave the manhood of Punjabis back to them.

"A GENTLEMAN."

Col. O'Donell in his concluding remarks said that Purity of thought, ideal, deed and action can be summed in one word and that is 'a gentleman'. He felt no hesitation, he said, to say that Pt. Moti Lal Nehru was a gentleman.

The function terminated after a song.

GANDHI WEEK.

Gandhi Week opened here with great enthusiasm.

Since the 2nd ins. Prabhat Pheries have been regularly taken out in the city. Hawking of Khaddar by prominent citizens is a daily feature. Fund collection parties started to-day and it is expected substantial sums will be donated.

On the 2nd Oct. a huge public meeting was held in the Azad Grounds and was addressed by Dr. M. A. Ansari.

On the 4th, meetings were held in various mohallas and attracted considerable crowds. A special feature of the programme of 2nd Oct. was the plying of Akhand Charkha by ladies for 24 hours.

A ladies meeting was held at Bania Para to-day, where speeches describing the life and aims of Mahatma Gandhi were made.

FLAGS DISAPPEAR.

It has been reported that two tri-coloured flags which were flying on the roofs of houses in Kesar Ganj were stolen away in the dead of night. The incident is attributed to be the work of some British soldiers belonging to the local Military.

RESTORATION OF BERAR TO NIZAM

Yeotmal Association's Protest

YEOTMAL, Oct. 5.

The Executive Committee of the Yeotmal District Association has sent the following cable to Right Hon5ble Ramsay MacDonald, President of the Indian Round Table Conference and wired a copy of the same to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"The Association enters strong protest against the alleged secret negotiations between the Nizam's Government and the British Cabinet regarding restoring Berar to the Hyderabad State. Reopening of the question without the express consent of the Berar people means breach of faith by the British Government with Berar people. Lord Reading finally decided that Nizam's claim for restoration was untenable. Berar claims recognition as a federating unit in its own right, and not as part of the Hyderabad State. Any extent of jurisdiction over or arrangement to bring Berar within the sphere of influence of Hyderabad means extension of the area under autocracy, and, therefore, dangerous to smooth and safe working of democracy of India which the Round Table Conference proposed to set up as an Indian Federal Government. The Association supports Berar's claims put forth in the Berar All-Parties5 Conference.—A. P.

DON'T BE MISGUIDED BY TRUCES

Pt. Jawaharlal's Address To Congress Workers

CAWNPORE, Oct. 5.

In his presidential address at the Conference of Cawnpore District Congress workers Mr. Mohanlal Saxena said that the Gandhi-Irwin truce should not be understood to mean that either Swaraj had been obtained or that they should slacken their activities. He added that time was approaching when they Dolud have to make much more sacrifices than what they had made in the past.

DON'T BE MISGUIDED.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the Conference said that a handful of courageous men were more useful to the country than masses of cowards. He added that Government had now understood that they cauld make more sacrifices than what they had made in the past. He laid stress on the fact that they should not be misguided by truces as their chief aim was complete independence.

THE ONLY WAY.

Continuing the Pandit said: "The only way to attain Swarajya is by Satiagraha if Mahatma Gandhi returns unsuccessful from the Round Table Conference. Participation of Mahatma Gandhi in the Round Table Conference does not mean that doors to resort to Satyagraha are closed. We can offer Satyagraha at places where Congress finds the behaviour of Government intolerable."

The Conference passd a resolution expressing its full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE SENTRY INJURED

Accidental Discharge Of Own Rifle

NAINITAL, October 6.

It is officially announced that the sentry at Government House was injured in the head apparently by an accidental discharge of his own rifle. The matter is under investigation.—A.P.

Eminent Diplomat Dead

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, October 5.

Englewood (New Jersey).—The death has occurred of Mr. Dwight Morrow, eminent diplomat who had been frequently cited as a possible candidate for Presidency.—Reuter.

NIMBAGAON FIRING CASE.

Accused Gets Life Sentence.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 4.

Yesterday afternoon judgment was delivered in the sessions case known as the Nimbagaon Firing Sessions Case by Mr. Hulkoti, Sessions Judge, Sholapur, who was busy hearing the case nearly throughout the last month. Accused No. 1 Bhaskar Waman Marathe is convicted under Section 302 I.P.C. for murdering four persons of his village and is also convicted under the Arms Act and is sentenced to transportation for life under the first charge and to 1 years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 under the latter charge. Accused No. 2 Bapusing is acquitted.

In this case, the Assessors opined that accused No. 2 was not guilty and accused No. 1 deserved the benefit of doubt.

Rao Bahadur Limaye, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Dada Saheb Kalandikar of Satara defended accused No. 1 and Mr. Kelkar defended accused No. 2.

Madras.—The Sub-Magistrate of Saidapet delivered judgment today convicting S. S. Iyer, Ex-Secretary, B. N. Railwaymen's Union and sentencing him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Madras.—Kiranchandra Das, brother of Jatindranath Das, who was arrested at Calicut under Section 117 I.P.C. has been released on bail and the case is posted for October 15. Das arrived in Madras this morning from Calicut.—A. P.

COCHIN STATE HAS ALSO ITS FINLAY SHIRRAS

HUNDRED STUDENTS SUSPENDED.

Gandhi Jayanti Sensation

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, October 6.

A report from Trichur says, about a hundred students of third form and upwards were suspended yesterday for taking part in Gandhiji's Birthday celebrations. Some students had applied leave. Others absented themselves but all were suspended.

A notice of the school says, "Guardians must give a written statement to the Director of Public Instruction through the headmaster that students won't take part in public functions like this:

A public meeting was arranged at Trichur to protest against the action of the Educational authorities.

Great sensation prevails.

HOTSON GIVES UP 15 PER CENT. OF HIS SALARY

Bombay Cabinet And Retrenchment

POONA, Oct. 6.

At to-day's meeting of the Bombay Cabinet in the Council Hall it is understood that Cabinet have come to a decision in connection with voluntary cuts in their salaries. It is believed that His Excellency the Acting Governor with forego fifteen per cent. and members of the Executive Council ten per cent. including enhanced income-tax.—A.P.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New India Assurance Co., Ld. was held on Friday September 25, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala presiding.

The directors' report for the year ending 31st March 1931 contained following observations regarding different departments:

Fire Department.—The net premium amounted to Rs. 47,98,684 showing an increase of Rs. 83,322 as compared with the previous year. The net claims paid and outstanding amounted to Rs. 26,-93,498.

Marine Department:—The net premium amounted to Rs. 23,19,-545 showing a decrease of Rs. 53,681 as compared with the previous year. Net claims paid and outstanding amounted to Rs. 19,55,613.

Accident Department:—The net premiums amounted to Rs. 564,-797 showing an increase of Rs. 1,00,290 as compared with previous year claims paid and outstanding amounted to Rs. 2,31,062.

Life Department:—During the year under review 3575 proposals were received for assurance amounted to Rs. 105,26,500. Of these and few others awaiting competition at the end of the previous years 2,479 resulted in policies for Rs. 71,03,500 yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 413,901 claims by deaths of ten policyholders amounted to Rs. 49,403.

TRAINING APPRENTICES IN ENGLAND.

The profit and loss account showed a balance of Rs. 709,611 after providing for all other outgo and bringing a balance of last year amounting to Rs. 171,531, which the directors recommended to dispose of as follows: Dividend at the rate of Re. 1|2 per share, which will absorb an amount of Rs. 5,34,079 leaving a balance of Rs. 175,531 to be carried forward.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report thanked the Ahmedabad and Bombay mill owners for extending their patronage. He also welcomed the commencement of business with several European firms which was quite new to the New India. Referring to the Life Department he said two apprentices had completed their course in England and returned to work with the company in India.

Other two apprentices working at Head Office were preparing for their training in England.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended was approved, Mr. N B Saklatwala and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai were re-elected directors for the ensuing year.

Scandalous Conditions Of Tramway Labour

RESULT OF PRIVATE MONOPOLY FOR PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE.

UNION'S APPEAL TO CITY FATHERS.

Insecurity Of Service—Starvation Wages—"Axe" Cuts Worker—But Bosses Go Scot Free.

The Bombay Tramwaymen's Union has addressed an appeal to the Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding the present strike in the Tramway workshop.

The appeal is a comprehensive statement and indicts the "scandalous manner" in which the Company's employees are treated. It is alleged that the Standing Rules governing the wages of the workshopmen were flouted and the statutory wages are denied to the workmen.

Insecurity of service, victimisation, non-recognition of the Union and iniquitous conditions of labour are some of the main points raised to indict the Administration of a "private monopoly company for a Public Utility Service." The retrenchment "axe", says the appeal, does not touch the "bosses," but cuts the workers' wages by about 16 per cent.

"While the Corporation is faced with financial stringency as a result of which much of the beneficent civic work had to be either dropped or curtailed, the Tramway Company, which is a Public Utility Service, was making huge profits." The question of the strike and the men's grievances will come before the Corporation on Thursday at a special meeting.

In the course of an appeal to the City Fathers, the General Secretary of the Bombay Tramwaymen's Union says:—

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company came into existence in 1872. An act was specially enacted giving it a lease of Monopoly. In many aspects it has a direct bearing on the civic life of the city, but the anomaly is that whereas it enjoys certain privileges in the cumulative life of the city, it is allowed to remain strictly private for the purposes of profit-making with the result that the Company has amassed crores of rupees by way of huge profits amounting to several millions annually; while the Municipality has been incurring huge debts—a crushing burden on the entire population. In these days of terrible depression when number of enterprizes are going into liquidation or facing irreparable losses, this privileged concern has been compiling profits of Rs. 60 lacs, declares dividends of 14 per cent. per annum.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The Company has in its employment about 5000 workers, grouped according to the work into three categories, Electric, Traffic and work shop,—and although the strike has taken place in the last it should by no means be presumed that there are no grievances in the first two departments. It is true that the immediate cause which led to the present deadlock is the Company's embarkation on a mad policy of retrenchment in the Kingsway workshop at Dadar. But there are other grievances of several years standing. Several times the workers had to resort to direct action even to win some small concessions. The Company however always looked upon this with the sense of bitter hostility and was planning to take back what was forced out of it. Finally a deep rooted plan was conceived whereby the workshop men were further divided into two groups as 'Extras' and 'daily wage earners.' The former came in existence in 1926 and received flat rates while the latter group is in existence for a number of years. Some of the workers in this group are now on the point of retirement i.e. 20 to 25 years standing and still they are daily wage earners. They have no security of service and can be exposed to unemployment and consequent starvation any day, though they have put in their whole workable life in to the services of this Company. In no industry is this probation period so insecure. In mill industry a daily wage earner is made permanent after he has put in work for 2 or 3 months. To guard against this evil, the workers demand abolition of this abnoxious system and claim permanency of service, i.e., security of life.

FLAT RATE SYSTEM.

The flat rate system was introduced with a vicious view to depriving the concessions earned after hard fight by the other group, i.e., daily wage earners. Both these groups have to do similar or identical work and are governed by the same conditions of service, and yet curiously enough the flat rate people are not untitled to dearness allowance; monthly tramway fares, half holiday on Saturdays and annual promotion. This has made him a cheap commodity in the human markets and he is often pitted against his comrades in other group who enjoy the above benefits. Two hundred men were sacked in 1928, a hundred more are sought to be retrenched to-day, while these Extras or the flat rated men are untouched and wherever necessary they replace there a little more fortunate comrades. This process in action has reduced the number of workers from 2600 to 530 since 1922.

Therefore, it is our first demand that this ill-forged system of classification be abolished forthwith and the same benefits of conditions be guaranteed to all workers.

STANDING RULES.

One of the standing rules of the Company lays down that all kinds of retrenchments will preceed by a month's notice. In the present case, on their own admission, a hundred workmen are required to be retrenched, but instead of sending these men away the Company had forced starvation by 16-2/3 per cent. on all the 530 men. This proves that it is a clear case for retrenchment and yet no respect is paid to the standing order requiring a month's notice. In the 62 years' life of the Company the workers—despite the fact that they are entitled to get—were not given copies of the standing rules which govern their service conditions.

UNFAIR WAGE CUT.

Pondered over the method of effecting retrenchment one finds that the same has always been applied to lowest paid servants. The present proposal of wage cut by 16-2/3 per cent. covers workers earning between Rs. 15 and 60. While the top people are not touched. The result is that while the number of workers are reduced from 2600 to 530, the superior staff earning anything between Rs. 500 and 5,000 is retained intact. Logic fails to understand what is left to supervise for them when work is said to have lessened and worker in hundreds were sent out.

UNION NOT RECOGNISED.

The workshop people are always unmistakably the scape-goats in the retrenchment because they have formed their Union. The Company has always betrayed its desire to destroy this organisation of the workers. The Union has not been recognised. The following should serve as the specimen of the most arbitrary conditions laid down by Company as precedent to recognition.

"That more than one-half of all the Company's employees are members of the union.

"That the rules of the union do not contain anything to which the board would take exception.

"That the Company's board of Directors will not discuss or deal with any alleged grievances of its employees presented by persons who are not in the Company's service. (Even though they are officials of the union.)

DEMAND OF WORKERS.

Not content with this, the

(Continued on page 5.)

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